

XXVIII

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY, MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WAR CLOUDS

The Monroe Doctrine Must
Be Enforced,

MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

England Has Rejected This Country's
Arbitration Overtures.

OUR GOVERNMENT HAS SPOKEN

Unless Venezuela Yields Willingly,
John Bull Must Stop.

A COMMISSION WILL BE APPOINTED AT ONCE

Entire Correspondence on the Subject
Submitted to Congress—Salis-
bury Was Very Ironical.

Washington, December 17.—(Special)—To-
day the Venezuelan correspondence was
sent to congress and with it was a message
from the president.

The message, voicing at it does the well-
known intentions of the Monroe doctrine.
was received with applause. It is a
straightforward statement of the facts and
if congress stands upon it, in case the pro-
posed commission finds in Venezuela's fa-
vor, England must back down or war is in-
evitable.

The following is the message in full:

To the Congress.—In my annual message
addressed to the congress on the 3d instant I called attention to the pending
boundary controversy between Great Britain
and the republic of Venezuela, and re-
cited the substance of a representation
made by this government to her British
majesty's government suggesting resolu-
tions for the disposal of the dispute and
arbitration for settlement and inquiring
whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British government,
which was then awaited, has since been
received, and together with the dispatch
to which it is a reply, is hereby appended.

Such reply is embodied in two commun-
ications made by the British prime min-
ister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British
ambassador at this capital. It will be seen
that one of these communications is devot-
ed exclusively to observations upon the
Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the
present instance a new and strange ex-
tension and development of this doctrine is
insisted on by the United States; that the
reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine
exist not in the Monroe doctrine, but in
the course of events in which we live
in which we live at the present day, and
especially inapplicable to a controversy in-
volving the boundary line between Great
Britain and Venezuela.

No Extended Argument Attempted.

Without attempting extended argument
in reply to these positions, it may not be
amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon
which we stand is strong and sound, be-
cause its enforcement is important to our
peace and safety as a nation, and is essential
to the integrity of our free institutions
and the tranquil maintenance of our
distinctive form of government. It was in-
tended to apply to every stage of our na-
tional life and cannot become obsolete
while our republic endures. If the balance
of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety
on the part of the government of the old
world, and a subject for our absolute non-
interference, none the less is an observance
of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to
our people and their government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may prop-
erly insist upon this doctrine without regard
to "the state of things in which we live," or
any changed conditions here or else-
where, it is not apparent why its applica-
tion may not be invoked in the present con-
ditions.

What Monroe Meant.

As an European power, by an extension of
its boundaries, takes possession of the ter-
ritory of one of our neighboring republics
against its will and in derogation of its
rights, it is difficult to see why, to that ex-
tent, such European power does not thereby
attempt to extend its system of govern-
ment over that portion of this continent
which is thus taken. This is the pre-
condition which President Monroe declared
to be "dangerous to our peace and safety,"
and it can make no difference whether the
European system is extended by an ad-
vance of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply
that the Monroe doctrine does not apply to the
Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute,
because it does not embody any principle of
international law which "is founded on the general
consent of nations," and that "no
statesman, however eminent," and no na-
tion, however powerful, are competent to
insert into the code of international law a
new principle which was never recognized
before, and which has not since been ac-
cepted by the government of any other
country.

Regarding the Monroe Doctrine.

Practically the principle for which we con-
tend has peculiar if not exclusive relation
to the United States. It may not have been
admitted in so many words to the code of
international law, but since in international
law counsels every nation is entitled to the
right of self-government, the enforcement of
the Monroe doctrine is practically a
matter of right, and the justice of its claims
which the justice of the code of law can
be right and valid.

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition
in those principles of international law
which are based upon the theory that every
nation shall have its rights protected and
its just claims enforced.

Of course this government is entirely con-
fident that the execution of this doctrine
will give clear rights to numerous
claims. Nor is this ignored in the British
reply. The prime minister, while not admit-
ting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable
to present conditions, states: "In declar-
ing that the United States would re-
sist any such enterprises if it was conten-

plated, President Monroe adopted a policy
which received the entire sympathy of the
English government of that date." He
further declares: "Though the language of
President Monroe is directed to the attainment
of objects which he did not himself
agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit
that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of
international law." Again he says: "They
(her majesty's government) fully concur
with the view which President Monroe ap-
parently entertained, that any disturbance
or encroaching territorial distribution
in that hemisphere by force, acquisition
on the part of any European state
would be a highly inexpedient change."

Arbitration Offered.

In the belief that the doctrine for which
we contend is clear and definite; that it
was founded upon substantial considerations
and involved our safety and welfare; that it was fully applicable to our present
conditions and to the state of the world's
opinion; and that the question of territory
related to the pending controversy had without
conviction as to its final merits of the dis-
pute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory
and conclusive manner whether Great Brit-
ain sought under a claim of boundary to
extend her possessions on this continent
without right, or whether she merely
sought a portion of territory fairly includ-
ed with the lines of control of her government
proposed to the government of
Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the
proper means of settling the question to the
end that a vexatious boundary dispute
between the two contestants might be de-
termined and our exact standing and relation
to the controversy might be made clear.

Reasons Far from Satisfactory.

It will be seen from the correspondence
hereinafter submitted that this proposition
has been made by the British government
upon grounds which, in our opinion,
seem to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that
such an appeal is made by the most
friendly feelings toward both nations di-
rectly concerned, addressed to the sense
of justice and to the magnanimity of one
of the great powers of the world and
to the conduct of one comparatively
weak and small, should have produced
no better results.

The Course Is Plain.

The course to be pursued by this govern-
ment in view of the present condition does
not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having
labored faithfully for many years to
induce Great Britain to submit this dispute
to impartial arbitration, and having been
now finally apprised of her refusal to do so,
nothing remains but to accept the situation,
to recognize its plain requirements and
deal with it accordingly.

Great Britain's present proposition has
never thus far been regarded as admissible
by Venezuela, though any adjustment of
the boundary which that country may
deem for her advantage and may enter into
a compact with us, of course, be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of
Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dis-
pute has reached such a stage as to make
it now incumbent upon the United States to
take measures to determine with sufficient
certainty for its justification what is the
true divisional line between the republics
of Venezuela and England. This is the
end should, of course, be conducted
carefully and judicially, and due weight
should be given to all available evidence,
records and facts in support of the claims
of both parties.

Suggests a Commission.

In order that such an examination should
be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory
manner, I suggest that the congress make
an adequate appropriation for the
expenses of a commission to be appointed
by the executive, who shall make the necessary
investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When
such a report is made and accepted it will,
in my opinion, be the duty of the United
States to rely, by every means within its
power, and a willful disregard upon its
rights and interests, for the arbitration by
Great Britain of any land or the exercise
of governmental jurisdiction over any territory
which after investigation we have
determined of right belongs to Venezuela. In
making these recommendations I am
fully alive to the responsibility incurred,
and keenly realize all the consequences
that of both parties.

A People's Safety.

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Continuing his speech, Mr. Bayard
continues:

Continuing his speech, Mr. Bayard
continues:

Salisbury Is Obstinate.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Bayard
continues:

Tartness from Milord.

As he proceeds with his discussion the
Lord Salisbury becomes tart.

He argues in theory that the Monroe
doctrine in itself is sound, but disclaims any
intention of being understood as expressing
any acceptance of it on the part of her
majesty's government. He quotes Mr. Olney
as saying: "That distance and time
make intervention unnecessary and inexpedient."
Mr. Olney carries his argument to the American
claim for arbitration down to the present
time and gives emphasis to his statements
by quoting the sentiments of President
Monroe in full and notes that "its
principles are now admitted by all the
countries of this continent which
at that particular time was unquestionable."
Beginning with the very inception of the
dispute which has not assumed a serious aspect,
he quotes him in his note to Mr. Bayard
concerning the American claim for arbitration
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Continuing his speech, Mr. Bayard
continues:

Denies the Right of Arbitration.

President Monroe, said Mr. Bayard,
denies the right of arbitration.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Bayard
continues:

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Continuing his speech, Mr. Bayard
continues:

Doesn't Understand England.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Bayard
continues:

England's Boundary Dispute.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Bayard
continues:

How Olney's Message Concluded.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Bayard
continues:

Expressing the president's hope that the
conclusion will be on the side of arbitration,
Mr. Olney concludes with the pointed state-
ment that if the president "is to be dis-
appointed in that hope, however—a result not

to be anticipated, and in his judgment cal-
culated to greatly embarrass the future rela-
tions between this country and Great
Britain—it is his wish to be made acquainted
with the fact at such early date as will
enable him to lay the whole subject before
congress in his next annual message."

REPLY OF SALISBURY.

His Answer Is Full of Thinly-Hidden
Irony.

Lord Salisbury's reply is addressed to Sir
Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador
at Washington, under the date of Novem-
ber 20th, last. This deal only with the
application of the Monroe doctrine in the
case at issue, and was followed on the
same day by another note discussing the
boundary dispute between this country and Great
Britain.

At the outset Lord Salisbury states that
so far as he is aware, the Monroe doctrine
has never been before advanced on
behalf of the United States in any written
communication addressed to the govern-
ment of another nation.

He gives what he believes is the British
view of the matter, and maintains that the
dispute between this country and Great
Britain is a vexatious boundary dispute
between two nations which were
involved in the question which Great Britain
and the United States have consented to
submit to arbitration, and her majesty's
government are determined that under
such circumstances the government of the United
States would be equally firm in declining
to entertain proposals of such a nature.

AMERICAN MINISTERS JUBILANT

dispute exclusive of its relation to the
Monroe doctrine. This dispatch, however,
sounds the keynote of Great Britain's po-
sition with reference to Mr. Olney's rep-
resentations. Lord Salisbury states that
the readiness to submit to arbitration the
conflicting claims of Great Britain to ter-
ritory of great mineral values, and fol-
low this with an acknowledgment of important
words: "But they, the British government,
cannot consent to entertain or to submit to
the trial of their dispute with Venezuela. No
foreign jurist, however eminent, claims

based on extravagant pretensions of Span-
ish officials in the last century and involv-
ing the trials of the Spanish and British
subjects who have for many years en-
joyed the settled rule of the British colo-
ny, to a nation of different race and lan-
guage, than the political systems which
have frequently caused frequent
disturbances, and whose institutions

are yet too often afforded very inadequate
protection to life and property.

No foreign jurisdiction, however, can be
invoked in the questions which Great Britain
and the United States have consented to
submit to arbitration, and her majesty's
government are determined that under
such circumstances the government of the United
States would be equally firm in declining
to entertain proposals of such a nature."

Believe the United States Are Taking
the Proper Stand.

Colonel Livingston endorses it heartily.

For a Long Time He Has Been Fighting
for This Result—What They Say.

Washington, December 17.—The demon-
stration which followed the reading of
President Cleveland's message in the sen-
ate today was strongly indicative of the
general sentiment. Without any division
on party lines, and with the republicans
even more pronounced in their applause
than the democrats, the message met the

of that commission, even if war shall be
the result. His message will find a warm
response in the hearts of all Americans. He
recognizes the terrible conflict that
would follow, if fight we must, between
the two great English-speaking peoples, yet
admires them as no calamity which a great
war and loss of national honor and
self-respect."

Sherman Is Commendatory.

Representative Sherman, republican, of
New York, said: "If the utterances of the
president contained in his message on Ven-
ezuela are in any manner the result of his
recent ducking out I very much regret
that his secretary of state did not accom-
pany him on the trip. The message has
done it an unbecoming service during the
administration. I might almost use the word
'jingo' in reference to it, did not that word
grate on democratic ears. I am glad to
comment it without qualification."

Mr. Quigg Indorses.

Representative Quigg, republican, of New
York—President Cleveland's message is
admirable in every respect. His statement of
the grounds upon which the Monroe doc-
trine is made applicable to Venezuela
cannot be bettered. His definition of our duty in
the presence of Great Britain's refusal to arbitrate
is clear and true. I shall vote for the com-
mission he proposes and entertain the policy
he outlines in every way I can. During a
visit to Demarara and Venezuela three
years ago, I witnessed the situation there
and the justice of Venezuela's contention.
The sentiment of all parties and of the whole
country will endorse the president's position

that the ultimatum, then the message is a
menace of war.

What Salisbury Tried To Do.

Mr. Groveson, republican, of Ohio—The
message is a strong, clear-cut demand for
the observance and defense of the Monroe
doctrine, and in the light of the dispatch
from the British government, it is only a
little short of a declaration of war against
England. It is a bold and masterly document
and I am sure it will be received with
enthusiasm by the people of Venezuela.

What the Monroe Doctrine Is.

Mr. Cummings, democrat, of New York—
The message breathes the spirit of Thomas
Jefferson, James Monroe and Andrew Jack-
son. President Cleveland's action stands
in strong contrast with the British action
in Armenia.

What McCrary Says.

Mr. McCrary, democrat

CRISP MADE IT LIVELY

He Fought Mr. Cannon's Amendment
to the Rules.

WAS MUCH CROSS-FIRING

Move To Increase the Number of Elections Committees to Three Was Under Discussion.

Washington, December 17.—The proceedings of the house today were enlivened by a partisan debate growing out of Mr. Cannon's amendment to the rules providing for the appointment of three committees on elections. In support of the amendment Mr. Cannon spoke of the great preponderance of contests from the south and quoted allegations that notwithstanding the repeal of the election laws fraud still existed in the elections in that part of the country.

Mr. Crisp, democrat of Georgia, led the opposition to the amendment, declaring that the effect of its adoption would be to work injustice to democratic contestants; that there was nothing in the history of the republican party to warrant the assumption that election contests would be decided by this house upon other than the merits of the contestants.

At 12:40 the motion of Mr. Morgan, proposed to the consideration of executive business.

At 1 o'clock p.m. the vice president laid before the senate the president's message accompanying the Venezuelan correspondence and the secretary of the senate proposed to increase the number of members and attention by every senator. There were but few spectators in the gallery, and when the reading of the message was finished those spectators joined senators in demonstrations of applause.

The evidences of approval were equally strong and significant on both sides of the chamber, particularly so on the republican than on the democratic side.

Mr. Morgan, looking over to the republican side, remarked that there was "no mistaking the meaning of that," and Mr. Frye gave an assenting nod, with the remark, "That is capital."

Mr. Sherman moved that the message be referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the motion carried.

Mr. Lodge suggested that the correspondence should also be read, but yielded his own wish on the subject when the remark was made that the correspondence was too long to be read now.

Mr. Morgan then moved that the message be referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the motion carried.

On the further motion of Mr. Morgan the committee on foreign relations was authorized to sit during any recess of the senate.

Then at 1:25 o'clock p.m., as ordinary executive business was unsuited to the executive condition of the senators, the senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, adjourned until tomorrow.

Meaning of the Executive Session.

The motion of Senator Morgan to go into executive session, made as it was within a few moments after the receipt of the Venezuelan message, led to the unguarded belief on the part of the message that the same was to be read. The object of the session was to enable the senate to extend for a period of one year the treaty between this country and Mexico under which the boundary question is being settled. A large number of recent nominations were also favorably reported. The senate will hold an executive session tomorrow so that the men now holding their appointments may secure their commissions.

Report of the Committee Adopted.

The republican senate caucus has adopted unanimously the report of the committee filling the committee vacancies and chairmanships, as telegraphed.

The president today sent to the senate nominations of postmasters, collectors of internal revenue and collectors and other customs officers, all appointments made in the course of the session, also including the nominations of William H. Powers of Ohio, to be auditor for the navy department and of Edward A. Bowers of Connecticut, to be assistant comptroller of the treasury.

VACANCIES FILLED.

Report of the Committee Adopted in the Senate Caucus.

Washington, December 17.—The republicans of the senate, in caucus this afternoon, adopted the report of the committee appointed to fill the vacancies in the senate. There was no dissentient vote.

There were forty-six committees in the senate, of which the subject of vacancies between the two gentlemen, Mr. Crisp and Mr. Boutelle, had been considered the result of a vindication of his course in regard to Hawaii.

Mr. Boutelle—The gentleman from Georgia certainly cannot claim that he was a vindicator of his course on the Hawaiian matter.

Mr. Boutelle then caused general laughter by assuming a serious air and saying: "By the way, before the gentleman from Georgia proceeds, would he kindly yield to me for a few minutes for some reflection in regard to Hawaii?"

The speaker did not comply with the request, but there was a passage in the president regarding the Venezuelan frontier question on the speaker's desk and this republican house, because of a partisan debate projected by the gentleman from Illinois. Mr. Cannon, could not take time to have it read. Mr. Bullock asked was not the delay really due to the absence of the president duck shooting?

With regard to the question Mr. Crisp said the message should be read, adding: "It is a frank, manly defense of the Monroe doctrine." (Applause.)

Mr. Dalzell, republican, replied to Mr. Crisp and the debate was continued by Mr. Bartlett, of New York, and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, asked Mr. Cannon as to provide that the members of the proposed elections committee should take a special oath?

Mr. Cannon responded that long observation as a lawyer had satisfied him that a man who would lie when the truth was called for would swear to it.

The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Wheeler, of Alabama, Milliken, of Maine, Lacey of Iowa and Powers of Vermont.

Pending an arrangement for closing debate several amendments were proposed, one by Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, proposed to allow six hours debate in the house on each case.

This was defeated by a vote of yeas, 51; nays, 18, several contestants being excused from voting.

The original amendment to the rules, offered by Mr. Cannon, was adopted without a division.

The message on the Venezuelan boundary question was then laid before the house and read by the chairman. With the disclosure that the United States must properly deal with the situation as it exists, there was a vigorous outburst of hand-clapping on the floor led by republican members. This was repeated in an intensified form over the declaration of the holiday recess.

The following is a list of the standing and select committees that were increased:

On appropriations, from 9 to 12, assigning to the republicans 7, with the understanding that if the democrats insist on it shall be increased to 13.

On claims, from 9 to 14, assigning to the republicans 4, the popularists 1.

On commerce, from 9 to 15, assigning to the republicans 7, the popularists 1.

On finance, from 11 to 12, assigning to the republicans 6, the popularists 1.

On judiciary, from 11 to 13, assigning to the republicans 7.

On naval affairs, from 9 to 11, assigning to the republicans 6, the popularists 1.

On post roads and grounds, from 9 to 11, assigning to the republicans 6.

On rules, from 5 to 7, assigning to the republicans 4.

On foreign observation, from 5 to 7, chartered to the republicans 2.

On corporations in the District of Columbia, to "select committee on corporations in the district of Columbia."

Epidemic diseases, to "public health and national quarantine."

The personnel of the principal committees

that the United States would resist an aggression upon its rights by appropriating territory found by the committee to belong to Venezuela and again at the close.

Speaker Crisp announced that the messages and documents would be referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Crisp, democrat, of Georgia, endeavored to get recognition to offer a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the president to investigate and report what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, but Mr. Dingley's motion to adjourn was put, and at 4:50 o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

President Cleveland's Message Was Received with Applause.

Washington, December 17.—Mr. Galt offered a resolution which went over until tomorrow, for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the subject of organized efforts of corporations to control the election of members of congress and to influence legislation.

Mr. Hansbrough, republican, of North Dakota—Bill to prevent the desecration of the national flag was introduced and referred to the judiciary committee.

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FELL AT HER FEET**A Young Lady Accidentally Kills Her Lover Near Fort Valley.****HE HAD HANDLED HER A PISTOL****With the Request That She Would Fire It.****WAS NOT USED TO THE DEADLY WEAPON****She Handled It Carelessly—It Was Discharged, the Ball Entering the Young Man's Brain.**

Port Valley, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Quite a sad accident happened about two miles from here Monday night. John Bryant, a young man about twenty years of age, was killed by his sweetheart, Miss Belle James. It seems that the two young people, with Miss James's sister, Miss Lula, had been to a candy pulling at Mr. Quick's home, near here.

On returning Bryant handed his pistol to his sweetheart and asked her to shoot it off. She snapped it several times and Bryant took it and loaded it and after cocking it told the girl to pull the trigger. The pistol was pointed toward him and the ball went just over his left eye into his brain, killing him instantly.

The girl did not know what to do. Then other young people came along and they told them what had happened.

The coroner impaneled a jury today and the verdict was that it was accidental shooting that caused his death.

Bryant was the son of Mrs. L. C. Bryant, living near Port Valley, and Miss James is the daughter of Mr. B. H. James, who moved here several years ago from Merriweather county.

CONFESSED THE KILLING.**BELTON REVILLE SAYS HE SHOT HENRY WILLIAMSON,****But the Shooting Was Accidentally Done While Hunting Birds—Fell and the Gun Exploded.**

Hardin, Ga., December 17.—Belton Reville confessed to his brother, A. N. Reville, one of the most prominent merchants of the town, that he killed Henry E. Williamson, the young man that was found Saturday afternoon last.

He says on the afternoon of the Thursday before that he and Williamson started home. About dark he was walking behind Williamson with his gun on his shoulder, with the muzzle in front, when he stumbled and fell and his gun was discharged, the shot taking effect in the back of Williamson's head. He became very much frightened and took both his and Williamson's gun and hid them in the bushes, where they were found.

His story of its being an accident is not generally believed, although he and Williamson were on friendly terms, having been out hunting together several times since the season opened.

Reville was arrested, but waived examination and was sent to jail. He is a weak-minded man from the effects of an attack of typhoid fever when he was nineteen years old.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES**Indicate That Mrs. Maldin Was Killed by Her Insane Husband.**

Lawrenceville, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—An old lady in Cain's district, the wife of Laboron Maldin, died under suspicious circumstances night before last. It was reported in Buford county—and by some of the people there the news was sent to the coroner in this county—that her death was caused by violence.

Yesterday a writ of lunacy was sued out for her husband and today the jury adjudged him a lunatic and he was brought by Sheriff Haslett, of this county, to jail, where he is now lodged, awaiting to be removed to Milledgeville. If the old man caused her death or brought it about, he is not responsible for it, because he is at times a raving maniac, but when possessed of his senses is one of the best citizens of our county.

WATKINS WAS ACQUITTED**Of the Charge of Attempted Assault on Annie Moselle.****Savannah, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—**

William Watkins, a young man of Wilmington, N. C., was tried here today in the superior court on charge of assault with intent to commit rape on Annie Moselle, a little girl of fourteen years of age. There was considerable conflicting evidence in the case between the witnesses for the state and those for the defense. The character of the girl, as young as she is, being attacked and is apparently undefended, caused the jury to be somewhat inclined to that of the defense, the witness for the state. She has been known around town as a wench and a vagabond for a year or two and this presentation of the girl's character being taken in the defendant's favor, he was acquitted. The interest in the case was on account of the fact that she was a young girl of fourteen and had a man of thirty-five. He has been detained in jail for two months under the charge.

THROUGH SAVANNAH PORT.**A Movement To Ship Grain from the West via Savannah.**

Savannah, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—A movement has been started here to ship grain from the west through this port. The old grain elevator at the Central railroad wharves, which had been idle for years, will be put in order and when Congressman Bartlett will come then or not, but he will reach here sometime before Christmas. Congress will adjourn Friday for the holidays. Before returning to Washington Senator Bacon and Congressman Bartlett will probably decide on where they will recommend for postmaster to whom they can speak. Senator H. H. Heitz will be postmaster. The lightning is as liable to strike one as the other.

Bacon and Bartlett.

United States Senator A. O. Bacon will arrive in Macon next Saturday night from the Atlanta, and when he arrives, when Congressman Bartlett will come then or not, but he will reach here sometime before Christmas. Congress will adjourn Friday for the holidays. Before returning to Washington Senator Bacon and Congressman Bartlett will probably decide on where they will recommend for postmaster to whom they can speak. Senator H. H. Heitz will be postmaster. The lightning is as liable to

strike one as the other.

Talbotton's Election.**Talbotton, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—**

In the election of the 16th for ordinary

WHERE IS CLAYPOOL?**Some People in Macon Would Like To Meet the Swindler.****PLAYED THE DIRECTORY GAME****Cheated Maconites and Skipped—The News of the Courts—New Council To Go in Tonight.****Macon, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—**

The Brown house and several other concerns in Macon to whom W. D. Claypool, of Minneapolis, is indebted, would like to know of his whereabouts. He registered at the Brown house November 6th and proceeded to make advertising contracts and canvass names to compile a directory of the city of Macon. He is said to have made at least \$1,000 worth of advertising contracts and engaged for the sale of at least 200 copies of the directory at 5¢ each.

The mayor and council of Macon contracted for twenty-five copies. Claypool employed a number of canvassers to make a census of the city. He contracted with the Burke Printing Company to publish the directory.

Claypool was seen with quite a sum of money several times. Some days ago he suddenly disappeared from Macon without paying his board bill or settling several other accounts. Neither did he print his directory.

It was not known what had become of Claypool until today, when the management of the Brown house received a letter from the management of the Planters' hotel in Augusta, inquiring the whereabouts of Claypool and saying he had left the Planters' without paying his board.

When Claypool was in Macon he claimed also to be a competitor for directory for Augusta and contracted with Mr. Burke, of Macon, to print the same. Claypool failed to be in the employ of R. L. Park & Co., of Minneapolis, and said he compiled the "Dual City Bluebook."

Its Last Session.**The old city council held its last meeting tonight and the new council will be sworn in tomorrow night. Highly complimentary resolutions on the able and impartial manner in which the retiring council did its work were unanimously adopted.****A jury in the city court rendered a verdict in favor of Jeweler Williams against the Southern Express Company for the value of diamonds, etc., shipped to Swainsboro, to the Lake, Columbia, whose transaction created such stir a few days ago.****Mr. C. D. Findlay, who represents the express company, while Ryals & Stone represented Williams.**

Yesterday he received a letter from his brother, Robert Sprinz, who lives in the Transvaal republic, South Africa. This letter conveyed the intelligence that their brother, Hermann Sprinz, was dead.

It also stated that as he died intestate his estate would be divided between his two surviving brothers.

It is not known by Mr. Sprinz just how much his brother was worth, but it is certain that he was quite wealthy. Hermann Sprinz had been living in the Transvaal republic for over fifteen years and had been interested in the gold mines of that section. At the time of his death he was located at the Johannesburg gold field.

Mr. Sprinz has put his affairs in the hands of his attorney, Mr. Sol Platnum, who has already communicated with an attorney at the capital of the Transvaal republic.

Colonel J. D. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, has written to the local union that he will be in Macon some time next month and will deliver an address on the objects of the union.**Colonel Debs expects to make a speech at the Academy of Music. His report on the Macon strike in the nature of an ovation. His recent imprisonment added to his popularity with the labor organizations throughout the country. At present there is only one branch in Macon of the American Railway Union, which was recently organized, but another branch will be organized at a near day. Debs visited Macon in 1884 and 1888 when he was secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.****Will Ask for Bail.****Colonel J. D. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, has written to the local union that he will be in Macon some time next month and will deliver an address on the objects of the union.****Colonel Debs expects to make a speech at the Academy of Music. His report on the Macon strike in the nature of an ovation. His recent imprisonment added to his popularity with the labor organizations throughout the country. At present there is only one branch in Macon of the American Railway Union, which was recently organized, but another branch will be organized at a near day. Debs visited Macon in 1884 and 1888 when he was secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.****A slight Flurry.****There was a slight flurry in the ranks of the democratic executive committee of Bibb county today, the report that the negroes had voted in large numbers in the coroner's special election on December 30th. The committee have not seen fit to order a primary election, because it was not apprehended that the populists or negroes would run a candidate, and that the ten or more democratic candidates would be unopposed. But when it became reported that one person had registered negroes, some of the executive committee members who had voted in large numbers in the coroner's special election on December 30th. The committee have not seen fit to order a primary election, because it was not apprehended that the populists or negroes would run a candidate, and that the ten or more democratic candidates would be unopposed. But when it became reported that one person had registered negroes, some of the executive committee members who had voted in large numbers in the coroner's special election on December 30th. The committee have not seen fit to order a primary election, because it was not apprehended that the populists or negroes would run a candidate, and that the ten or more democratic candidates would be unopposed. But when it became reported that one person had registered negroes, some of the executive committee members who had voted in large numbers in the coroner's special election on December 30th. 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SANTS TO MEET

Hold a State Convention Today
To Elect Delegates.

NOTHING RADICALLY NEW

They Will Probably Stick Close to the Omaha Platform and Let State Issues Alone.

The populists will meet in state convention today to elect delegates to their national convention. Several of their leaders came in yesterday. Colonel Tom Watson, Colonel Cary Thornton, ex-senator Ellington, Representative Mel Branch of Columbia, Hon. John Shibley of Berrien, Hon. John Cunningham of Cobb, and others arrived.

They had informal conferences, but there was nothing special to arrange.

Colonel Ellington was aggrieved because he thought the papers of the state had not given enough attention to the convention.

Last night a few of the leaders caucused and outlined the business for today. Judge Hines and Colonel Carey Thornton spoke on the issues of the day. They thought that the convention should stick close to the Omaha platform and not bother with state matters.

There were calls for Representative Mel Branch, and he responded, saying that he agreed with Judge Hines and Colonel Thornton. He also suggested that Colonel Tom Watson be urged not to resign the chairmanship of the party until his term expires. It had been reported that Colonel Watson intended to resign. His associates think that he will hold on for the remainder of his term, which is short.

The meeting this morning will be at the capitol. The steering committee would not say who will probably be elected delegates, but did give it out that no radical departure from the Omaha platform need be expected.

It was stated that no allusion was made to President Cleveland's message in the caucus.

The delegates to the populist convention who met at the courthouse last night to hear Coxey speak were disappointed.

General Coxey's train was late. He was expected to arrive in the city at 8 o'clock, and when the hour arrived he was not present. The crowd that filled the basement of the courthouse began to grow restless. There were calls for this man and that and finally Mr. F. S. Walker, a well-known leader of the populists from the eastern section of Georgia, arose, whistled out, and began speaking, "Just to pass the time away while waiting for Coxey," he said.

This speech was followed by another and then another, and still Coxey hadn't shown up and the hour was growing late.

It was then decided to adjourn the meeting, and when it was found that General Coxey would not be in Atlanta until very late in the night, the populists determined to ask him to speak before them tonight at the same place at 8 o'clock.

If their plans are not changed, the man who led an army to Washington and was arrested on the capitol steps because he wouldn't "keep off the grass" will speak to them tonight on the political issues of the day. He came very late last night and was escorted by a committee to a convenient boarding house.

The speech of Mr. Walker last night was along the well-beaten paths of the orators of the populist party, dealing chiefly with the social question. It was well received by the large crowds in the hall, and he spoke was loudly applauded. He started out by saying that he did not like to speak when Mr. Coxey was the man of the hour and nobody else. "Coxey is a little bigger than I am," remarked Mr. Walker, in a humorous vein, and the audience laughed in appreciation.

He urged his popular brethren to stick out and pluck up their courage, for he said it was clear that they would yet whip the fight in their battle for the rights of the common people against the rich classes who had full swing over the national government. He loudly rebuked the republican and democratic parties, and denounced the "goldbugs," "straddlebugs" and "humbugs" of both parties for their false promises to the people.

When Mr. Walker finished Mr. J. B. Osborne, who has been out in Mississippi and Louisiana campaigning for the populists, arose and made a speech. He said that the democratic and republican parties were masks behind which stalked the enemy of the people of America. He said the democrats were divided on the silver question and declared that one might as well "expect the sun to stand still" as to follow the progress of the two great political parties.

The question of the federation taking part in politics was disposed of by the adoption of this resolution:

"Resolved, That this convention declares that party politics, whether democratic, republican, socialistic, populistic or any other, should have no place in the federal election of labor."

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There was much sympathy with the Cubans and of regret for the death of Allen G. Thurman who was adopted.

The question of two fraternal delegations to the British trade congress to be held September 3, 1896, was then taken up. The report of the delegation of John McBride, former president and Adolph Stimpert, Bufford, ex-president of the International Cigar Makers' union.

After congratulatory resolutions on the retirement of ex-President McBride had been adopted the convention adjourned sine die.

died under very peculiar circumstances in the dental office of Dr. Wm. L. Elper today. She was suffering acute pain from a tooth and was under treatment for it at the time of her death. Dr. Elper, a neighboring physician was called in, but was too late to be of any service. He said the lady had died from paralysis of the heart. The deceased had no relatives, so far as can be learned at present.

WILL SEND ONE WEST.

SECRETARY HAS DECIDED TO GIVE THE UNION IRON WORKS

An Opportunity To Secure a Contract for One of the Proposed Battleships, No. 5 or No. 6.

Washington, December 17.—Secretary Herbert has decided to give the Union Iron works, of San Francisco, an opportunity to secure one of the two battleships Nos. 5 and 6—for which bids were recently opened at the navy department, through the medium of modifying its bids, made at that time, for constructing one or both of the vessels on the plans prepared by the department. In the bid for building the battleships on the department idea, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company was the lowest bidder, agreeing to construct one for \$2,350,000, or both for \$3,250,000 each. The Union Iron works was the next lowest in this class, with a bid of \$2,740,000 for one, or \$3,640,000 each if given the contract for both. The highest bidder was the Cramp Company, of Philadelphia, with \$2,800,000 for one vessel, or \$3,700,000 for both.

The naval board on construction has been examining all the plans and bids submitted, giving careful and particular attention to the proposition of the Cramp Company to not only construct two battleships of their own plans and also furnish the armament, but also to construct another similar vessel without armament for the amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose; namely, \$3,000,000.

The San Francisco and Philadelphia concerns also submitted bids for the construction of two vessels on plans prepared by themselves. These bids were lower than those submitted by these firms in accordance with the department's specification, but neither was as low as that of the Newport News Company—the only one it made—for carrying out the department's ideas without change.

Secretary Herbert is anxious to have one of the battleships go to the Pacific coast, but he feels that he cannot consent to accept the proposition of the Union Iron works as their first bid. His decision to give the San Francisco firm an opportunity to reduce its bid based on the government's plans indicates his willingness in this respect. It also shows that the Newport News Company will secure one of the vessels and that the proposals of the Cramp Company with respect to the construction of these ships have been rejected.

TIRED OF LOW TARIFF.

Tobacco Growers Want the McKinley Rates Put Back at Once.

Washington, December 17.—Messrs. Henry and Hill, two republican members of the house, who represent the tobacco growing sections of Connecticut, are authority for the statement that great importations of Sumatra leaf tobacco for cigar wrappers and filters has practically destroyed the tobacco crop of that state. With a view to protecting the Connecticut tobacco farmers, Mr. Hill has introduced a bill to restore the McKinley rates on tobacco, while Mr. Henry has introduced another measure fixing the rate on importations of tobacco at the following figures: Leaf tobacco for cigar wrappers, not stemmed, \$25 per pound; if stemmed, \$27 per pound. All other tobacco in leaf not stemmed, 50 cents per pound; if stemmed, 75 cents per pound. Leaf tobacco not especially provided for 50 cents per pound. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

American Federation of Labor Adjourning Yesterday Sine Die.

New York, December 17.—The American Federation of Labor today continued to boycott the product of the American Tobacco Company. The brewer workers caused the reaffirmation of the boycott against the St. Louis English cigarette beer and New Orleans products. The boycott against Hackett, Cartwright & Co. was raised. The matter of a boycott on the breweries of Engel & Baltz, at Philadelphia, was referred to the executive committee.

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Receiver for a Phosphate Company.

New York, December 17.—Judge Lincoln Andrews, of the supreme court, today appointed Kaufman Simon receiver for the Export Pebble Phosphate Company at No. 10 Williams street, in the successor Park, Polk county, Fla., on the application of Richard Arnold, a stockholder.

Ask for a Receiver.

Mobile, Ala., December 17.—(Special)—Attorneys in this city representing the Alabama Investment Company and other trustees of the Seaboard Manufacturing Company, who recently suspended all their works in this section, have filed a bill in the United States circuit court asking for a receiver of all the property of that corporation. Hundreds of employees of the company are awaiting a final action of the court, as their families are in destitute conditions. Trouble has been feared from this source, but within the past few days they have been pacified by promises of early employment.

Many negroes accused of complicity in the Buford graveyard insurance swindle have been tried and found guilty. William Fisher, who has been convicted.

The State Farmers' Alliance has at last taken the step of instituting suit to test the legality of the alliance of the North Carolina and the Southern railway. It is a very important case.

When the alliance was in session last August at Cary the directors of the North Carolina railroad at Burlington made the lease and ratified it within twenty-four hours. The alliance all that time desired to institute injunction proceedings to prevent the lease, but was informed by a lawyer that it would be ten days before the ratification would take place. So nothing was done until too late.

Ex-Judge Schenck, Spier Whittaker and Charles A. Cook now appears as counsel for the alliance and file a motion for the use of the attorney general's name in the nature of a quo warrantum to restrain the lease and renew the charter of the North Carolina road. The matter comes up before the attorney general here next Monday, as he must pass upon the question of the use of his name and not the right of the state to do so. Governor Carr, Peter Alexander, and the directors of the North Carolina railroad are represented before him.

The action the alliance takes is a proceeding against the Southern railroad.

Dry Goods Company Assigns.

Denison, Tex., December 17.—The dry goods company of Lee & Quinn, of Gainesville, signed last night. Liabilities are about \$100,000.

promptly relieve and cure all forms of indigestion. They have done it thousands of cases and will do it yours. The reason is simple. THEY DIGEST THE FOOD WHETHER THE STOMACH WORKS OR NOT and that's the whole secret.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 50 CENTS.

IS MYERS IN JAIL?

The Murderer Supposed To Be Under Arrest at Florence, S. C.

SHERIFF BARNES MAY GO THERE

A Telegram from Florence Stating That a Man Supposed To Be Myers Has Been Arrested.

The following telegram was received at police headquarters yesterday:

"Florence, S. C., December 17, 1895.—A. B. Connolly, Chief of Police, Atlanta: Man supposed to be Will Myers, answering description fully, captured and now in jail here. Answer. G. W. LAWSON."

The receipt of that telegram gave Chief Connolly and Sheriff Barnes hope that Myers had at last been located and jailed, and during yesterday and last night steps were being taken to ascertain if the man arrested was the murderer of Forrest Crowley.

The telegram came to Chief Connolly yesterday, and he at once referred it to Sheriff Barnes, who is in communication with the Florence newspaper. A telegraphic correspondence with the Florence paper. Several telegrams were sent to Florence during the day, but at a late hour last night no reply had been received by Sheriff Barnes.

The reported capture of Myers is looked upon as more likely than the many worthless rumors of his arrest and travel which have been current recently. Others easily it would be for Myers to be in South Carolina, the conclusion being reached by reason of the alleged fact that the criminal was in Florida some time ago. It is believed that he might have gone up the coast from Georgia, intending to make his way to the Atlantic ocean and on to the northeast, perhaps to New York.

Sheriff Barnes held himself in readiness to go to Florence at any moment yesterday and last night. Had he received a telegram convincing him that it was really Myers in jail there he would have lost no time in bringing the slayer of Crowley back to Atlanta.

The sheriff sent several dispatches to Lawson yesterday, but from some reason unknown to him received no replies. Chief Connolly telephoned the Florence man to hold the prisoner until it could be determined if he is Myers, the chief stating that Sheriff Barnes would send a man to Florence to identify the escaped criminal if necessary.

Florence is a small station on the direct route from Columbia to Wilmington, N. C.

Myers escaped on October 21st, and since that time it is not believed that any one has discovered a positive clew to his whereabouts. In Florida, looking for Myers, and he says that he was on a good trail, but declined to give any explanation of his claim.

It was widely stated at the time that Myers was certainly in Florida and was endeavoring to go on south, possibly to some foreign country, making his escape final.

From his condition it appears that he met with failure in the object of his visit,

and also with considerable resistance, his bloody head being the best evidence.

During the melee it seems that Bryant jerked out his pistol and fired a shot at the woman. He claimed to know nothing of the shooting, stating that he was a short distance away from home when it occurred.

Bryant was stopped by Officer and Sheriff Barnes at the entrance to the city. The sheriff sent several dispatches to Lawson yesterday, but from some reason unknown to him received no replies. Chief Connolly telephoned the Florence man to hold the prisoner until it could be determined if he is Myers, the chief stating that Sheriff Barnes would send a man to Florence to identify the escaped criminal if necessary.

It was learned from the man that Bryant had been the man of the woman some time ago. The mother recently died and the daughter assumed an indebtedness on the sum, it having been sold on the installment plan. It seems that the woman owed Bryant a balance on the assumed debt, and Bryant went to the negro's house last night armed with a pistol and a revolver of his own, for the purpose of collecting part of the money.

Miss Morris, of Nashville, Tenn., has been among the most admired of the Tennessee party in the city. She is a slender, graceful young woman, well educated and possessed of unusual artistic talents. Miss Morris is vice-chairman of the woman's library and press committee of the approaching Nashville centennial.

Invitations have been issued by the young men at Monteagle, to a banquet to be given at the Hotel Minor on Christmas from 7:30 o'clock in the evening until midnight.

The committees in charge are made up of the most prominent young men of the city and the entertainment will doubtless be a very delightful affair.

—O. K. Brown, James Harrison, Elijah Lewis, Will H. Garrison, Minor Lewis, D. A. Oden, Julie Felton, J. E. Hayes, Eddie McKenzie, Dan Wicker Reception—J. F. Adams, C. M. Harrison, L. A. Jordan, E. Lewis, Dolin Coley, Mayor Hunt, J. C. Killbrey, Dave Murray, W. B. Glover, J. H. Hill, Charles Lewis, W. O. Young.

Mr. Henry M. Gaines, formerly of Atlanta, but now of New York, is in the city shaking hands with his many friends.

Miss Grace Ward, of Baltimore, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hutchison, 15 East Linden street.

Mrs. Dea Carr Smith, who has recently received an award for china decoration at the Atlanta exposition, and whose exquisite work in the Arkansas exhibit has attracted so much attention and universal admiration, has been brought to the attention of the public in a number of newspaper articles which have spoken of the originality and unique beauty shown in the design of the space devoted to the women of Arkansas.

Mr. Smith was born in Rushville, Ind., and now has charge of the art department of Galloway college, the largest and highest grade school for girls in Arkansas. She has spent years in preparation for her work, studying under the best American

WILL IT BE MURDER?

Furniture Dealer Bryant Shoots a Young Negro Woman.

MAY BE FATALLY WOUNDED

It Seems That He Went Collecting Armed with a Bottle of Whisky and a Pistol, Using Both.

J. P. Bryant, the Marietta street furniture dealer, occupies a cell at police headquarters on a very serious charge, with the added discomfort of having several deep wounds on his head. When locked up his head and face were covered with blood, which flowed from the gashes on his head.

Lying between life and death at the Grady hospital is Katie Woods, a young colored woman living on Wyllie street, Reynoldstown, suffering from a pistol shot wound said to have been inflicted by the hand of Bryant. The woman was not expected to survive a late hour last night.

The bloody affair took place at the home of the woman, beyond the eastern part of the city, last night. The details of it are not known to the police, but it appears that a bloody battle between Bryant and some one took place. He had been drinking last night, and when locked up could not give an account of himself.

Fletcher Reynolds, a relative of the woman, rushed to the city after the police, stating that Bryant had shot the Woods woman. He claimed to know nothing of the shooting, stating that he was a short distance away from home when it occurred.

The influence of the potter's art on all classes of the universal society of man is emphasized by the remarkable values attached to ceramic treasures that have become almost priceless in the hands of connoisseurs and collectors. And without doubt the aim and ambition of the Ceramic Art Company, which has its artistic and cosy little booth in the manufactures and liberal arts building near the Southern Exposition, has created a class of artistic ceramics that easily merit the distinction of the highest esteem from the very great reason that they are well worth treasuring not alone for their very great beauty and present worth, but for their prospective value to posterity as purely legitimate works of art.

It is given out that this exhibit, which consists of the very finest artistic china and porcelain, will be offered to the art-loving public at factory prices in order that these goods may not be shipped under the conditions existing, and no work

is done to the factory.

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SANTA CLAUS IS HERE

He Arrived Last Night and Is Stopping at the Exposition.

CROWDS OF CHILDREN TODAY

Jolly Old Santa Will Distribute Gifts at the Fair.

THIS IS CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE FAIR

The Exposition Will Be Turned Over to the Children and Several Thousand Will Greet Santa Claus.

Programme for Today.

Children's day.
11 to 12—Special chimes.
11 to 12—Christmas tree on plaza.
2 to 5—Parliamentary woman's building.
10 to 11—Dixie millers.
2 to 5—Strollers will have views and lecture on California, especially for children.
3—Life-saving crew performance.
1 to 5:30—Electric water fountain.
5:30 to 10—Electric lighting fountain.
5 to 10—Electric lights and Midway.

The keys to the exposition will be turned over to the children by President Collier this morning, and Santa Claus, St. Nicholas and Kris Kringle will entertain the children during the day.

Yesterday Chief of Admissions Felder was busy arranging for the coming of the children, and an extra force will be at the ticket windows and turnstiles this morning when the army of children march upon the gates. An additional number of gatekeepers has been placed at all of the entrances, and there will be no trouble in handling the crowds.

The entire day has been set apart for the entertainment of the school children and orphans of the city, and every detail has been carefully arranged by the amusement committee and the ladies of the woman's department. It will be a gala day and the attendance is expected to run far into the thousands. Every child in the city is going, and special rates have been made by the railroads in order to secure a number of children from the towns near Atlanta. Almost every school in the state has been advised of the celebration by the children today, and doubtless there will be almost as many children from outside towns as there will be from the schools of Atlanta.

The parade will be a rare treat for the little ones. On a float decorated in the most superb manner will ride Santa Claus, and as he passes the crowds he will bow to the children and ask them to meet him in the auditorium, where he will hand out the presents. The trees which will be used in the auditorium will be cut Friday. There are four small trees and one large one, and the five trees will be burdened with the weight of the presents. Several wagons heavily loaded with fruits, candies and toys were sent out to the grounds yesterday. The effect of Mr. Cooper and his rooms in the auditorium are filled with dolls and toys, and it looked yesterday as if Santa Claus had deposited every present he had ever had and had gone out of the business.

The exercises will be held in the auditorium, and will begin at 12 o'clock. Santa Claus, after riding through the grounds, will enter the building from the rear, and will immediately begin the work of taking the presents as they come from the trees and will deliver them among the children seated in the building.

The Daylight Fireworks.

The fireworks will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock will be the most beautiful and elaborate that have ever been given in the south.

Daylight fireworks are something entirely new and original, and the programme this afternoon will be the first one ever introduced by Mr. Pain in a southern city. The balloons, 300 in number, will be sent up to the center of the plaza. They will be of various colors, and will be very attractive. The balloons will go up several hundred feet, when suddenly they will burst and animals will descend. Every animal known will be seen drifting back to the earth, and the way in which they will appear in the air will be a mystery to the children.

Fireworks Tonight.

Brilliant fireworks will be given this evening at 5:30 o'clock. The hour has been

sections of the country and will be here in large numbers.

Collier Day Will Be a Success.

The amusement committee of the exposition has already begun to work up interest in Collier day, and from present indications the day promises to be one of the largest days of the exposition. The people of Atlanta have been waiting for an opportunity in which they could show their appreciation for what President Collier has done for the city and its exposition, and they will respond liberally to the call made by the amusement committee.

Two thousand badges bearing the picture of President Collier, have been ordered by the committee, and these badges will be distributed and worn several days before the 25th. The committee composed of business men of the city will be gathered in a few days, and they will be asked to dispose of the tickets that are to be printed for Collier day. The tickets will have the picture of President Collier, and will also be a souvenir of the exposition. The amusement committee has ordered 100,000 tickets, and these will be placed in the hands of the merchants as soon as they are received from the printer.

Chinese Beauties Leave.

The Chinese beauties have left the Midway and are now on their way to California. For several weeks the beauties have been going away in small parties, and out of the total number who originally came to the exposition not a single woman now remains. Only a few Chinamen are in the show, and these will be taken to California at the close of the exposition.

The reason given for the departure of the women is that the weather and the small attendance has not made the business a success, and it was too expensive to retain the women when the receipts at the door did not justify the expense.

Working for Negro Day.

The committee on programme for Negro day, appointed at the colored citizen's meeting at the exposition Monday after-

FORECAST FOR TODAY

The Exposition Grounds Will Be Invaded by the Children.

GREAT DAY ON THE GROUNDS

The Low Rates Over Southern Lines Will Bring Enormous Crowds During Christmas Week.

Santa Claus will make a triumphal entry into the exposition grounds this morning. Headed by a courier and riding on an immense float, the children's friend will parade the grounds and salute the thousands of children who will be present to greet him. Santa Claus will be given a warm reception and he will have to be very careful that the children do not capture him and carry him home with them by force.

The programme arranged for today is one of the most elaborate and extensive that has ever been given for the amusement and entertainment of the children. Beginning at 11 o'clock the exercises of the day will continue for six solid hours and during that length of time there will be something every minute to interest the children. The parade of the floats and the children representing all nations will occur at 11 o'clock.

The children are requested to meet at the Markham house this morning, where all who participate in the day's exercises will be carried free of charge to the exposition by the Southern railway.



THE CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE AUDITORIUM

his appearance in a magnificent triumphal car of arched design surrounded by his subjects. The processions of floats will move around the grounds preceded by the courier and followed by Santa Claus.

After making the circuit of the grounds Santa Claus and his loyal subjects will ex-

WHAT HE WILL LOOK LIKE



ter the auditorium, where the Christmas tree festivities will take place. Kris Kringle has delegated to a committee of ladies the important duty of dressing the Christmas tree and will personally superintend the distribution of the presents.

At 3 o'clock there will be a grand display of daylight fireworks and balloons and at 5:30 a magnificent pyrotechnic display will begin.

The subscription committee met with many liberal responses, among which was that from Mr. E. D. Allen, of the Allen Locomotive Company, at the exposition.

Mr. Allen generously donated three dozen children's hats. Rhodone Smock, Haverly Furniture Company, \$2; Frank Potts, \$1; Joseph Jacobs, \$1; H. M. Patty, \$1; miscellanea, \$5.

Low Rates From Florida Points.

The railroads from Florida to Atlanta have inaugurated the lowest rates ever before known in the south. The following scale of rates will go into effect on the 19th, and the roads have been advised that it will be a difficult matter to obtain a sufficient number of cars in which to handle the crowds that are coming. The rates will be effective December 19th and tickets will be good for five days and will include return coupon.

Jackson, \$2.25; Fernandina, \$2.25; Yulee, \$2.25; Calhoun, \$2.25; Baldwin, \$2.25; Tallahassee, \$2.25; Lakeland, \$2.25; Hampton, \$2.25; Valdosta, \$2.25; Fairbanks, \$2.25; Gainesville, \$2.25; Arredondo, \$2.25; Kalamazoo, \$2.25; Palmer, \$2.25; Archer, \$2.25; Alabam, \$2.25; Bronson, \$2.25; Custer, \$2.25; Cedar Key, \$2.25; McLennan, \$2.25; Glen St. Mary, \$2.25; Sanderson, \$2.25; Oliver, \$2.25; Marion, \$2.25; Webster, \$2.25; Olustee, \$2.25; Marion, \$2.25; Ellenton, \$2.25; Lee, \$2.25; West Farm, \$2.25; Madison, \$2.25; Greenville, \$2.25; Ancilla, \$2.25; Driftwood, \$2.25; Monroe, \$2.25; Chancery, \$2.25; Talibassae, \$2.25; Mayes, \$2.25; Quincy, \$2.25; Mt. Pleasant, \$2.25; River Junction, \$2.25; Orange Heights, \$2.25; Camp Verde, \$2.25; Palatka, \$2.25; Marion, \$2.25; Island Grove, \$2.25; Citra, \$2.25; Spar, \$2.25; Anthony, \$2.25; Spring Park, \$2.25; Silver Springs, \$2.25; Ocala, \$2.25; Santos, \$2.25; Hollingshead, \$2.25; Shady Valley, \$2.25; Wildwood, \$2.25; Coleman, \$2.25; Warren, \$2.25; Panasoffkee, \$2.25; Sumterville, \$2.25; Bushnell, \$2.25; City, \$2.25; Lacombe, \$2.25; Dade, \$2.25; Plant City, \$2.25; Turkey Knights, \$2.25; Plant City, \$2.25; Turkey

must, however, be accompanied by their teachers and must be in a body.

The parade in the exposition will be formed at 11 o'clock and will move from the terminus of the Southern railway to the auditorium, where the children will be a courier who will be mounted on a charging horse and will blow a bugle as the parade starts. Old Santa Claus will follow. He will ride on a lovely float made especially for the occasion. The float has already been prepared and was sent out to the crowds yesterday afternoon.

At high noon Santa Claus will arrive at the auditorium, where the Christmas tree will be in the center of the room, and one of the successful days of the exposition.

In the forenoon of the day special exercises will be held from 10 a. m. to 12:30 o'clock in the auditorium, in honor of the institutions located in the city. The orator of the day will be Professor W. B. Matthews, of the state normal school at Smyrna, Ga., who is well known throughout the state of Georgia.

Five-minute speeches will be made by representatives from all the institutions in the city. Professor W. B. Matthews, of the city public schools, will represent the schools of Atlanta.

The programme provides for a military parade and display on the plaza, after which the troops will be marched into the auditorium, and exercises will be held from 2:30 to 4 o'clock p. m., representing the other interests of the day. Rev. W. W. Browne, president of the Colored Savings bank in Richmond, Va., will represent the business men; Isaiah W. Morris, the farmer; E. H. Rucker, will represent the barbers; George Tammes, of Atlanta, the mechanics; Captain C. C. Wimbish, will preside at the meeting.

Today, in recognition of the children, the manager of the chutes will charge only 10 cents for the children.

MIDWAY BEET

Had a Large Crowd at His Entertainment Last Night.

The Midway has been one of the greatest, most decided and captivating attractions the exposition offered, but never was it more attractive, more inviting or more interesting than it was last night.

The Midway ballroom entertainment given as a benefit for Midway Bert—Bert was the event of the evening and Bert, the favorite, popular and catchy speller of the Midway, was the ruler supreme of that lane which has had so many scenes and events of pleasure since the exposition opened.

No speller on the Midway has made more friends than Speller Bert, and when a benefit for him was announced every one working on the Midway, and the thousand who have seen him made since he came to Atlanta, decided to make the event a howing success.

And that is what they did last night.

Every show on the grounds, on the Midway and off, tendered assistance, and when the doors at the Trocadero were thrown open last night there was a medley of actors, actresses and operators, the like of which has never been seen. A programme for the evening reveling in all the good things the Midway can produce was pre-

pared early so that the children would be enabled to see the display before going home.

The destruction of the Chinese for will be great other features. A novelty in stores will also be shown, and the picture of Jumbo, the performing elephant, and Jocko, the dancing monkey, will be the list. Other features are on the programme, and the display will be one of the most entertaining that Mr. Pain has given since the opening of the exposition.

The last display to be given by Mr. Pain will be on Christmas day, when he will complete all previous programmes. There will be a picture in front of President Collier and several other men who have been active in the work of pushing the exposition. Many new features will be added, and the display will be one of the most extensive that he has given south of New York.

Farmers and Railroads Friday.

Friday come the farmers and the railroad men.

The farmers of the state have been invited by President Collier to be present, and he has received a number of letters saying that they would come. The low rates over the railroads will be in effect on the 19th, and the farmers will come to the exposition for the last twenty years. He fifty-seven years old and the father of thirty-two children.

War Money Appropriated.

Rome, December 17.—(Special)—Jim Burroll, Oconee's most notorious moonshiner, was arrested above here in the mountains on Monday by United States marshals. He has defied the law and officers for the last twenty years. He is fifty-seven years old and the father of thirty-two children.

Mrs. Morice Dead—Others Injured.

Winnipeg, Min., December 17.—(Special)—The Caucho block was destroyed by fire this morning. Mrs. Morice was burned to death. Major Morice was badly burned and others seriously injured.

America, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, China, Lapland, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, Arabia, Russia, Greece.

About this time Santa Claus will make

Creek, \$2.25; Sydney, \$2.25; Valreco, \$2.25; Brandon, \$2.25; Limona, \$2.25; Vlor City, \$2.25; Tampa, \$2.25; Orlando, \$2.25; Winter Haven, \$2.25; Montezuma, \$2.25; Wm. Woods, \$2.25; Eldorado, \$2.25; Tavares, \$2.25; Victoria, \$2.25; Zellwood, \$2.25; Plymouth, \$2.25; Apopka, \$2.25; Orlando, \$2.25; Williston, \$2.25; Montezuma, \$2.25; Winter Haven, \$2.25; Oviedo, \$2.25; Melrose, \$2.25.

Frank's Imperial Theater.

An entire change of bill will be given at Frank's Imperial theater next week. This house has for the short time that it has been open given in the greatest of popularity.

For next week the management has secured Professor George W. Richards and his troupe of thirty trained dogs. This is considered the largest and best of the many dog circuses now on the road. In engaging this attraction the management had in mind the fact that the dogs from the circus of Charles W. W. Richards will look to some sort of entertainment especially adapted to their taste.

The dogs will take the special train.

They will be in the

auditorium.

They will be in the

REFORM IS A CONSTITUTION

ed Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

The National

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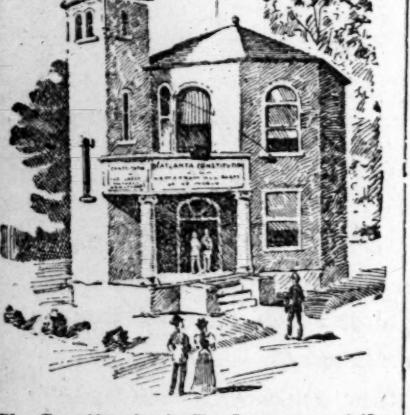
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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 17, 1895.



The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the exposition grounds at its office on the corner of Peachtree and Peachtree.

In front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace staircase that leads from the Government building to the Manufactures and Woman's Building, the Constitution's representatives with the business and news-sheets of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 9167.

TO YOU.

ENDING WITH THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1896.

All the political conventions—state and national—will have acted, and upon that day we will know who to contact for the presidency of the United States.

FROM NOW UNTIL THEN THE BATTLE ROYAL.

Between factions and parties will be fought. Gold men and silver men, protectionists and free traders, republicans, democrats and populists will appeal to the masses, and upon their verdict will hang the fate of the country for years.

THIS MEANS THAT THE FIRST HALF OF 1896.

Will be even more important than the last half, and that the intelligent citizen who wishes to keep informed must have some agency through which to do it.

THE CONSTITUTION WILL LEAD AS USUAL.

In furnishing the news, it will have special representative at all the conventions. These will go down among the people; they will draw out the candidates in interview; they will call the telegraph wires into play, and every feature, every development of the great campaign will be fully chronicled in its pages. To know what is going on you must.

Take The Constitution.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ending July 1, 1896, you can get

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION for... 3.00

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION for... 1.00

Send in your orders at once, and join the grand army of Constitution readers.

Lawyers and Witnesses.

In Boston they are discussing the question of the rights of witnesses when lawyers take a notion to bully them.

The lawyers who have been interviewed on the subject say that there is a difference between sharply questioning a witness and bullying him. It is right and proper to be sharp with a witness when there is good reason to believe that he is not telling the truth.

Bullying is no longer popular, though it was frequently resorted to in former times.

Generally a judge protects a witness from unwarranted attacks. In fact, the whole matter very largely depends upon the sound discretion of the Judge.

Public sentiment also has something to do with it. When a community applauds the bullying methods of prominent lawyers, witnesses are more submissive and judges feel less inclined to interfere. On the other hand, in localities where a citizen will not be treated in this manner without appealing to the shot gun, there is very little bullying inflicted.

As a rule, however, it may be said that the honest citizen who tells the truth on the stand in a straight forward way is in very little danger of being lied or insulted by lawyers anywhere.

A witness who complains of such a general man with a disposition to evade questions, gives in, and who shows a disposition to defeat justice, is generally a man with a disposition to follow suit that the scheme is not to follow suit.

A pure Gr. defeat the ends of justice. From Amherst are sometimes very affected men.

sharply questioned, and if they are rudely treated it is their own fault.

No statute on the subject is necessary. The judges may safely be trusted to interfere when witnesses need protection.

Mr. Cleveland Talks Out.

There will be no disposition in this section at least to criticize or object to the tone and spirit of Mr. Cleveland's message with which he accompanies the correspondence between this country and Great Britain in regard to the Venezuelan matter. It will doubtless prove offensive to the torties whose commercial instincts have abolished all patriotic impulses from their mind, but the great body of the people will enthusiastically approve the firm stand Mr. Cleveland has taken.

The message is called forth by Lord

Salisbury's reply to representations made by this government to Great Britain in regard to the Venezuelan boundary question, suggesting that the matter be submitted to arbitration. In reply Lord Salisbury has addressed two notes to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington. One of these notes discusses the Monroe doctrine, the British government maintaining that a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on in the present instance, and that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day."

But unconditional repeal was brought about as much by fraud and deception as it was by Mr. Cleveland's influence.

Many worthy democrats were led to believe that it was only the "first step" toward the remonetization of silver. This was announced in a dozen democratic speeches in the house and in the senate. Congressmen were told by those who were thought to be familiar with the intentions of the administration that as soon as the European nations saw that this country no longer intended to bear the burden of compulsory silver purchase and coinage, they would hasten to call an international conference and proceed to remonetize silver.

The people need not be told what has happened.

But no such fraud and deception can be practiced on congressmen with respect to the retirement of the greenbacks. The scheme is too bold and brazen to deceive anybody. This its promoters know, and so they are going about urging the scheme with all the audacity and shamelessness that reckless greed and selfishness can give rise to.

Not even the republicans are willing to defy the public sentiment of the country by endorsing the scheme. The other day when the venerable Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, denounced it in the house, his remarks were applauded in a way that showed how full will be the efforts of the money power to promote this new aggression.

It is for this reason that The Constitution has not cared to go deeply into the discussion of the scheme.

The president disposes of this objection by pointing out that the doctrine on which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government.

Consequently "it was intended to apply to every phase of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures."

In other words, a measure that was essential to the republic at one phase of its existence must always be essential to the maintenance of its growth and development.

The message is very strong throughout, and from first to last breathes the genuine American spirit. It strikes a note of patriotism that is not often heard in high places during these latter days, and for that reason it will fall on the ears of the people with a welcome sound.

Out of abundant caution, Mr. Cleveland suggests that Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the president, this commission to make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. This having been done and the report having been accepted, it will, in Mr. Cleveland's opinion, "be the duty of the United States to resist by every means within its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela."

The president says he is fully alive to the responsibilities incurred, and keenly realizes all the consequences that may follow. "Nevertheless, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite that equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

To that every true American will say Amen!

What It Means.

The London Times loftily remarks that "judgment must be suspended on that portion of Mr. Carlisle's policy dealing with greenbacks until the details are fully known and discussed by financial experts."

The tone of this remark leads us to believe that if The Times had not kindly refused to "suspend" its "judgment" something awful would happen. And yet, under the circumstances, the remark of the British Thunderer is not at all out of place. It is altogether proper that the organ of the British money barons should feel an extreme interest in the financial policy at present in vogue in the United States; for that policy has been adopted at the dictation of British bankers of the Bertram Currie stripe, and as long as it is persisted in Great Britain will dictate not only the financial but the political policy of this country.

As for "the policy dealing with greenbacks," if The Times will refer to Mr. Cleveland's message to the last congress and to the accompanying report of Mr. Carlisle, it will promptly acquit them both of responsibility for the policy that insists on the retirement of the greenbacks. Mr. Carlisle, following the lead of Mr. Cleveland, had another and quite different policy. Mr. Cleveland's message also foreshadowed a different policy. We need not go into the details now, but our readers will have no difficulty in remembering how the organs of the banks turned upon Mr. Carlisle and rent him for daring to suggest a system of state banks.

The eastern bankers, prompted by British suggestions, wanted the greenbacks retired so that the national banks might be perpetuated and at the same time have an increased power to contract or expand the currency to their own profit. This was what the eastern banks wanted, and speaking through their organs, they made no bones of saying so.

We have hesitated about discussing a scheme so absurd and ridiculous that it seems to have died before it was fully born. Nevertheless, it may be profitable to point out that the scheme is not to follow suit that the scheme is not to follow suit.

The Outlook Is Peaceful.

The best way for this country to maintain its peaceful relations with England, or with any other European power, is to be always prepared for war.

This was President Washington's idea and it is a sound one. When we leave the Monroe doctrine in abeyance we are always in danger, but when we show an unmistakable way that we propose to enforce it there is no danger of a collision. The British have certain interests in Central and South America, but they are not at present ready to push them at the point of the bayonet.

During England's long war with this country she was unable at any one time to maintain more than 35,000 troops here, and she will never attempt to

a part of the currency. The debt which they represent is one that bears no interest and consequently costs the people nothing. Whereas, the British proposition is to transmute it into an interest-bearing debt for the sole benefit of the national banks, which will employ the bonds to perpetuate the national banking system.

It is the whole scheme of greenback retirement and it is a scheme that had its origin with the banks. It is conceived in the interest of the banks and not in the interest of the people. It is sprung now and insisted on because the money power has a lively hope that Mr. Cleveland by the use of his power and personal influence can be as successful in forcing this scheme on the people as he was in compelling the last congress to refrain from democratic financial legislation by unconditionally repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

It is not likely that any of our differences for many years to come will result in a clash of arms, and if the British ever attack us again it will probably be on the water, or in the vicinity of our seaboard cities.

There is no reason why we should not go ahead and uphold the Monroe doctrine without dreading any unpleasant consequences. And we should uphold it in letter and spirit at all hazards.

Hardships of Women in New York.

Many respectable women have been arrested in New York during the past few months upon groundless charges that the chief of police of that city has failed called upon to publish a set of rules for the guidance of the weaker sex after sundown. The rules are as follows:

Rule 1. No lady should speak to an uninvited man to ask a question at night.

Rule 2. If there is no animal allowed to cross the street, a woman should not cross the street.

Rule 3. No matter how rough the locality, a woman will have some courtesy toward a member of her own sex.

Rule 4. If it becomes absolutely necessary to address a citizen, stand far enough away from him and speak in sufficiently loud tones so that any passerby may hear what is said.

These rules may be submitted to the cold in New York but they would incite a revolt in other cities. The St. Louis Republic makes the point that the first rule would compel ladies to seek an introduction to the usher at a theater before they could ask for a programme, and it would prevent them from asking a question of a waiter at a restaurant.

The second rule would prevent women from getting about unless they were acquainted with the street car conductors. The fourth rule would cause ladies to speak in a much louder tone than is customary.

It strikes us that the rules are absurd, unjust and oppressive. New York is big enough to get along safely without oppressing the female members of its population.

Give the Children a Chance.

Our school holidays opened earlier on account of the exposition, and the fathers and mothers of the young people ought not to neglect the opportunity thus afforded.

During the next thirteen days our boys and girls will have nothing to claim their attention of greater importance than the exposition, and they should give it every moment, and they should give it every opportunity.

The juveniles who spend several days studying this great show at a time when they have nothing else to occupy their attention will get more out of it than they can possibly get out of their ordinary holiday pastimes and recreations. What they see and learn at Exposition park will carry with them through life as an inspiration and an encouragement.

Today is Children's day at Exposition park—a grand children's Christmas festival.

At noon the Santa Claus parade occurs and every child in the city should be there to witness it. There will be candy and dolls and baseballs and many other presents for the poor children, and the day-light fireworks will be a unique feature.

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The Exposition as an Educator.

The Baltimore Sun is a conservative paper. It is not in the habit of gushing over anything, and when it expresses an opinion or passes judgment it means something. Speaking of the exposition,

whatever the financial result of the Atlanta exposition, and there is no reason why it should not ultimately pay its stockholders—it is already evident that it is going to be exceedingly profitable to Atlanta and the south. The magnificent courage of its people and their readiness in solving the difficulties of their enterprise will be exhibited in the Gate City and trade will be improved. Atlanta will be the best advertised city in the south and will profit by it a hundred ways. Certainly every one who visits Atlanta sees with surprise the evidences of the wealth and culture of its people.

Northern people go in Atlanta to imbibe ideas of the southern character and manners. At the same time they learned that Atlanta is liberal in sentiment, devoted to an extent hardly known in the colder section. As a means of dispelling sectional prejudice the exposition will exert a stimulating influence.

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REFORM IS NEEDED

The National Christian Conference Meets in Atlanta This Morning.

AT THE MOODY TABERNACLE

Sabbath Desecration and Ballot Box Corruption To Be Discussed.

SEVERAL ELOQUENT SPEECHES BOOKED

Three Sessions of the Conference Will Be Held Daily—Governor Norton en Permanent Chairman.

The National Christian conference meets this morning at 9 o'clock in the Moody Tabernacle.

From the present indications the conference will be largely attended and every section of the country will be represented. Christian people of every denomination who are interested in the great problems of reform, are expected to attend this meeting. It will be, in many respects, the most significant religious gathering ever held in the United States.

The conference will be in session for two days and three sessions will be held each day. If the interest is such as to warrant a conference of the meetings the length of the session will be prolonged.

The objects sought to be attained by the meeting of these Christian people in Atlanta have been well outlined. In brief the purpose of the conference is to suggest some definite plan of procedure against the popular evils of the day. The time has come for vigorous action on the part of the Christian people of this country to check the tendency towards Sabbath desecration, corruption in politics and the countless evils to which the country has long been exposed.

Among the prominent speakers who will address the conference are Governor W. Y. Atkinson, ex-Governor W. J. Northcutt, Dr. H. George, general field secretary of the National Reform Association; Dr. D. H. Tuttle, of Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. R. C. Wylie, of Alleghany, Pa.; Mr. S. T. Nicholson, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. B. Hawthorne and Rev. C. N. Donaldson of Atlanta, and several others. Speeches are also expected from Hon. Walter B. Hill, of Macon, and Judge W. R. Hammard, of this city.

The following is the programme for the session:

WEDNESDAY.

8 a. m.—Prayer.

Music.

Organization.

Music.

"Religious and Religious Reforms," by Rev. R. V. Atkinson, followed by general discussion.

Music.

3 p. m.—Music.

"The Relation of the American People to the Christian Sabbath," by Rev. H. H. George, D. D., general field secretary National Reform Association.

Music.

7:30 p. m.—Music.

"Education in Its Relation to the Evils of the Day," by ex-Governor W. J. Northcutt.

General discussion.

Music.

THURSDAY.

8 a. m.—Prayer.

Music.

"Crime and Lawlessness," by Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

General discussion.

Music.

11 a. m.—"The Social Evil," by Rev. D. H. Tuttle, Raleigh, N. C.

General discussion.

Music.

3 p. m.—Music.

"The Defense of the Public Schools," by Rev. R. C. Wylie, Allegheny, Pa.

Music.

"Eclecticism in Politics," by Mr. S. T. Nicholson, Washington, D. C.

Music.

7:30 p. m.—Music.

"The Relation of Christian Churches to Civil Government," by Rev. C. N. Donaldson.

Music.

"Dangers from Secular Government," by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D.

Music.

Other prominent ministers and laymen are expected to be present and take part in the discussions.

The sessions of the conference will be held at the Moody tabernacle on William street.

Dr. R. V. Atkinson, the chairman of the Evangelical Ministers' Association, will preside over the meeting to order. Governor W. J. Northcutt has been selected as permanent chairman and will be elected this morning.

AT THE THEATERS.

Mr. Crane Produced "The Senator."

Mr. O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

The only change at the theaters last night was at the Grand, where Mr. Crane and his magnificent company produced that most popular of American comedies, "The Senator," to a crowded house.

"The Senator" almost an ideal comedy, although it is very far from trying to life. Its wonderful success has been due to the presence of a strong story running through it, as well as to a strong and wholesome comedy element. As Hannibal Rivers, Mr. Crane was at his best. When men have attained such success as is his, it is often the case that they become negligent, and do not at all times put forth their strongest efforts. I am not so with Crane. I never saw him act better than he did Monday night as "Brother John," or last night in "The Senator." He seemed to feel the part as thoroughly as any one's name fraudulently.

Sheriff Campbell telephoned last night that he would leave for Atlanta at once after Miller, bringing with him requisition papers. Habeas corpus papers may be sworn out by Miller.

ton an attractive Mrs. Armstrong: Mrs. Wilson was all that Mrs. Schuyler demands: Miss Abbott divided the laughs and the honor as Mrs. Hilary.

Tonight Mr. Crane will present his new comedy, "His Wife's Father," which made a distinct hit in New York, and has been pronounced one of the very best he has had.

Mr. O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

There is something in "Monte Cristo" which appeals to the hearts of the people. It is the touch of nature that is found in different shape in "Rip Van Winkle" and a few others—plays which draw for no apparent reason, for while they are good, they are not superlatively excellent in them. "Monte Cristo" is a play full of the fire of life. Intensely dramatic, it is never aggressively so.

The big house at the Lyceum last night was most enthusiastic over the play and its magnificent production. Mr. O'Neill was called before the curtain several times, and other members of the company were entertained by the audience.

Tonight "Monte Cristo" will be repeated. On Friday night Mr. O'Neill will be seen in his splendid production of "Vivian.

"Delmonico's at 6" at the Columbia.

An audience of good proportions witnessed the performance of "Delmonico's at 6" last night at the Columbia theater.

The performance went much better than on the previous night, and the audience frequently applauded and recalled many specialties. Miss Nelle Dunbar's "Ben Hur" was given several encores, and the work of Stine, Jones, Hays, and Miss Evans was well received.

"Delmonico's at 6" at the Columbia, all the week, with matinees Thursday and Saturday.

The Variety Theaters.

The Trocadero was crowded last night, and the strong bill being presented this week pleased everybody. There are three features of the bill which are of themselves strong enough to carry any bill.

These are the Nawas, Irish comedians, Moors brothers, in their wonderful wire act, and Van Aucken, McPhee and Hill, in their triple bar act. This is one of the strongest acts ever seen here.

The other numbers will all go down, and as a whole it is certainly well worth seeing.

At the Imperial the bill is also very good, though the pretty theater is in excellent condition, and the entertainments please its patrons throughout.

Norman's, the newest hall, has caught the boys, and there are a lot of other attractions. The shows go with gusto and snap throughout.

The Casino, on Broad street, is under new management, and is doing good business.

Roland Reed Coming.

The advent of Roland Reed and his clever company at the Grand Monday evening next will be one of the brightest and most entertaining events of the exposition period.

He, too, will have a vast army of admirers in this city, throughout the entire south who will welcome him coming.

Mr. Reed will present during his engagement here three of his most famous characterizations.

Wednesday afternoon and night and Saturday night he will be seen as Sam Bundy in David D. Lloyd's delightful comedy, "The Woman Hater," in which he manages to become engaged to three different women at one time, and is finally landed in an insane asylum.

Monday and Thursday nights Mr. Reed will be seen as Captain Abner Tarbox in the comedy, "Lend Me Your Wife," which tells an interesting story of the borrowing of a wife and baby, and develops some highly amusing and interesting scenes.

In Mr. Reed's company is Miss Isadore Rush and other well-known and popular persons. The sale of seats for Mr. Reed's entire engagement opens at the Grand Thursday morning.

Lillian Russell at the Lyceum.

Mr. Harry Fulton, manager of Lillian Russell, is in the city preparing for the coming of his star next week. This will be the great light opera event of the year. Miss Russell comes to the Lyceum on Tuesday night with her great company of one hundred and twenty. Friday night she will appear in Offenbach's greatest work, "Grand Duchesses," for one night. She will give "La Perichole" and "The Little Duke" Wednesday and Thursday. It is promised that all the pieces will be given stage setting and costumes of the highest quality before seen in the south. Lillian Russell is easily the greatest artist who sings light opera in English. Her company includes such well-known favorites as Rich, Liane, Joe Herbert, Fred Solomon, Marie Celeste, Suzanne Leonard, Vira Rial, Owen Westford and W. R. Blaisdell. There will be an orchestra of twenty-five men, under the baton of Paul Steinroff.

INSURANCE MAN ARRESTED.

W. E. MILLER WANTED IN SAN ANTONIO FOR FORGERY.

Arrested on Complaint of Sheriff Campbell, of That City, Who Is on His Way to Atlanta.

W. E. Miller, general agent of the National Accident Society of New York, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of forgery. The sheriff said he had no trouble finding Miller at the office of his company, room 401 Gould building, and he was taken charge of and locked up.

Miller says that he is not guilty of the charge, stating that he knows nothing of it, unless it resulted from some irregular work of some of his agents there, he having represented the company in San Antonio until recently. He says that it is possible that his former agent forged the name of some one to a note or notes given in payment for policies, the notes being deposited as collateral and are now outstanding.

Miller has retained Glenn & Rountree to defend him, and says that he expects to clear himself of the charge at once. He says that while in San Antonio he borrowed money of his employer, taking from him to have boarded his train and says that the conductor refused to accept his ticket he was forcibly ejected, injuring his feelings in the sight of many passengers.

Frank Flanagan honored.

The Well-Known Newspaper Man Is Called to a Higher Position.

MAN SAID TO BE WOUNDED ON PRYOR STREET.

Reported That a Man Was Shot by a Woman Monday Night and That He Is Seriously Hurt.

It is said that a wounded man is being cared for somewhere on South Pryor street. The rumor has it that he was shot by a woman on that street Monday night.

The report reached police headquarters at a late hour last night that the man had been shot, but the details of the affair are not well known. It seems that a man who claims to have been with the wounded man on Monday night started the report. His name is not known.

Nothing is known of the affair by the police and detective department, according to the officials of those departments. The affair may be investigated today.

MINERS ARE ON A STRIKE.

Denton, Tex., December 17.—The miners at Lehigh and Coal and Iron Company, the father; Mr. Arden as Count von Strahlen, Mr. Joe Wheeler as the lieutenant, E. D. Tyler as the secretary, William Boag as the Chinese minister—all gave splendid presentations of the roles entrusted to them. Miss Tyler is an exquisite Josie, Miss Bur-

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MAD

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free

from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 STANDARD

RETURN DAY SUITS

Big Batch of Claims Filed in Court Yesterday Morning.

FORCIBLE EJECTION CASES

Bailiff Harper Sued for Throwing the Contents of a House in the Rain. Other Damage Suits.

Yesterday was return day in the superior court and a big batch of suits were filed for record in the clerk's office. Judge Tanner and his corps of assistants had their hands full recording the papers.

Most of the suits filed are claims on notes and other indebtedness but several interesting damage suits were in the lot.

R. H. Smith asks for \$2,000 damages from the Clarke Hardware Company, on unusual grounds. He alleges that the company is responsible for an accident which happened to him by the explosion of a cartridge.

Smith sets up in his petition to the court that some time ago he bought from the Clarke Hardware Company a certain lot of cartridges which he subsequently learned were not of the size and make asked for in the store. He claims that by being given .44 caliber ones the bullets exploded in his gun while preparing it for a hunt, burning his face and eyes and otherwise injuring him. He claims that by the explosion his eyesight is permanently injured and that his ability to earn money has been restricted, not being able to work as before the explosion, which, he alleges, resulted from the misrepresentation of the defendant's clerk who sold him the cartridges.

Glenn & Rountree represent Smith.

Bailiff Harper Sued for \$1,000.

It Will Occur at Westview This Morning at 10 O'Clock.

This morning at 10 o'clock the funeral of little Susan Barrett Howell will occur at Westview cemetery. At that hour the funeral services will be held at the family lot which is near the Gray vault.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell arrived from New York with the remains yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. It was indeed a sad homecoming of the stricken parents of the child, the sum of 500 are parties to the suit, the plaintiff asking a forfeiture of the bond in the amount of the alleged violation of its restrictions by the defendant.

Plaintiff Jones alleges that on the 6th day of July last he lived at 138 Franklin street. On that day himself and family were away from home and he claims that during the absence of his house and family maliciously, without warrant of law, threw the contents of his house out in the street, where they lay in the rain until badly damaged. It is alleged that the act of the defendant was intended to serve as an officer of the law and his bondsman are sued for their liability.

Little Susan Barrett Howell was five years old and was the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell.

ASHE SERIOUSLY HURT.

The Wounded Negro Prisoner Has a Bullet in Him and It Hurts.

Madison Ashe, the negro who was wounded in a small battle on Houston street, is still in a dangerous condition at police headquarters, suffering from three pistol shot wounds. One of the balls has not been located and the negro is suffering intense pain from it. Dr. Harris is attending the prisoner, who is being held on a charge of assault to murder and for burglary.

Palmer set up that while his hand was bleeding from some of a gunshot wound, still it was well wrapped with cloths and the blood was being absorbed by them. He says that without insinuating that his treatment at the hospital was not satisfactory, he was compelled to go to an operating room instead of being able to reach his friend, Dr. Love.

Palmer alleges that on June 14th last he came to a car beyond the city limits commanding to the city. He claims to have been shot in the arm by a negro who was carrying a pistol and that he desire to go to the office of Dr. T. D. Love, near there, to have a wounded hand dressed. He claims that as the car reached Moore and Decatur streets the conductor stopped the car and told him to get off and forced him to do so, despite his remonstrances. By being ejected from the car before reaching his place of destination he was compelled to submit to being taken to the Grady hospital, where his wound was dressed.

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RHEUBOTTOM WASN'T READY

REFORM IS NEEDED

The National Christian Conference Meets in Atlanta This Morning.

AT THE MOODY TABERNACLE

Sabbath Desecration and Ballot Box

Corruption To Be Discussed.

SEVERAL ELOQUENT SPEECHES BOOKED

Three Sessions of the Conference Will Be Held Daily—Governor Northen Permanent Chairman.

The National Christian conference meets this morning at 9 o'clock in the Moody Tabernacle.

From the present indications the conference will be largely attended and every section of the country will be represented. Christian people of every denomination who are interested in the great problems of reform, are expected to attend this meeting. It will be, in many respects, the most significant religious gathering ever held in the United States.

The conference will be in session for two days and three sessions will be held each day. If the interest is such as to warrant a conference of the meetings the length of the session will be prolonged.

The objects sought to be attained by the meeting of these Christian people in Atlanta have heretofore been outlined. In brief the purpose of the conference is to suggest some definite plan of procedure against the popular evils of the day. The time has come for vigorous action on the part of the Christian people of this country to check the tendency towards Sabbath desecration, corruption in politics and the countless evils to which the country has long been exposed.

Among the prominent speakers who will address the conference are Governor W. Y. Atkinson, ex-Governor W. J. Northen, Dr. H. G. George, general field secretary of the National Reform Association; Dr. D. H. of Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. R. C. Wylie of Allegheny, Pa.; Dr. T. C. Nicholson of Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. D. Hawthorne and Rev. C. N. Donaldson, of Atlanta, and several others. Speeches are also expected from Hon. Walter B. Hill, of Macon, and Judge W. R. Hammond, of this city.

The following is the programme for the session:

WEDNESDAY.

9 a. m.—Prayer.

Music.

Organization.

Music.

"Civil and Religious Reforms," by Rev. R. V. Atkinson, followed by general discussion.

Music.

8 p. m.—Music.

"The Relation of the American People to the Christian Sabbath," by Rev. H. H. George, D.D., general field secretary National Reform Association.

General Discussion.

Music.

THURSDAY.

9 a. m.—Prayer.

Music.

"Crime and Lawlessness," by Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

General discussion.

Music.

8 p. m.—Music.

"Education and Its Relation to the Evils of the Day," by ex-Governor W. J. Northen.

General discussion.

Music.

FRIDAY.

9 a. m.—Prayer.

Music.

"The Social Evil," by Rev. D. H. Tuttle, Raleigh, N. C.

General discussion.

Music.

9 p. m.—Music.

"The Defense of the Public Schools," by Rev. R. C. Wylie, Allegheny, Pa.

Music.

"Electicism in Politics," by Mr. S. T. Nicholson, Washington, D. C.

Music.

7:30 p. m.—Music.

"The Relation of Christian Churches to Civil Government," by Rev. C. N. Donaldson.

Music.

"Letters from Secular Government," by Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D.

Music.

Other prominent ministers and laymen are expected to be present and take part in the discussions.

The sessions of the conference will be held at the Moody Tabernacle on William Street.

Dr. R. V. Atkinson, the chairman of the Evangelical Ministers' Association, will call the meeting to order. Governor W. J. Northen has been selected as permanent chairman and will be elected this morning.

AT THE THEATERS.

Mr. Crane Produced "The Senator." Mr. O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

The only change at the theaters last night was at the Grand, where Mr. Crane and his magnificent company produced that most popular of American comedies, "The Senator."

"The Senator" is almost an ideal comedy, although it is very simple. It is true to life. Its wonderful success has been due to the presence of a strong story running through it, as well as to a strong and wholesome comedy element. As Hannibal Rivers, Crane was at his best. When men have attained such success as is his it is often the case that they become negligent of their work, and do not at all times put forth their strongest efforts. Not so with Crane. I never saw him act better than he did Monday night as "Brother John," or last night in "The Senator." He seemed to feel the part as thoroughly as does the young enthusiast working for the success which he hopes is ahead of him.

The supporting company is admirably adapted to "The Senator." Miss O'Neill is charming and exceedingly clever. Miss Denman, Mrs. Brooks, especially as the father; Mr. Arden as Count von Strahl, Mr. Joe Wheeler as the Lieutenant, E. D. Tyler as the secretary, William Boag as the Chinese minister—all gave splendid performances of the roles entrusted to them. Miss Tyler is an exquisite Josie, Miss Bur-

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 STANDARD.

ton an attractive Mrs. Armstrong; Mrs. Wilson was all that Mrs. Schuyler demands; Mrs. Moore did the laughs and the honors as Mrs. Hillary.

Tonight Mr. Crane will present his new comedy, "His Wife's Father." This made a distinct hit in New York, and has been pronounced one of the very best he has had.

Mr. O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

There is something in "Monte Cristo" which appeals to the hearts of the people. It is the touch of nature that is found in different shape in "Rip Van Winkle" and a few other plays, which draw for no apparent reason, for which they are good, there is nothing superlatively excellent in them. "Monte Cristo" is a play full of the fire of life. Intensely dramatic, it is never aggressively so.

The big house at the Lyceum last night was most enthusiastic over the play and its interesting production. Mr. O'Neill was called back several times, and other members of the company were enthusiastically received.

Tonight "Monte Cristo" will be repeated. On Friday night Mr. O'Neill will be seen in his splendid production of "Virginia."

"Delmonico's" at 6th at the Columbia.

An audience of good proportions witnessed the performance of "Delmonico's" at 6th last night at the Columbia theater.

The performance went off better than on the previous night, and the audience frequently applauded and received the many specialities. Missville, Durbar's "Ben Bolt," received several encores, and the work of Stine, Jerome, Hall and Miss Evans was well received. "Delmonico's" at 6th will be a success Saturday and Sunday.

The Variety Theaters.

The Trocadero was crowded last night and the strong bill being presented this week pleased everybody. There are three features of the bill which are of themselves strong enough to carry any bill.

These are the Nawas, Irish comedians; the Stevens brothers, in their wonderful wire acts; and Van Aucken, in their "Pheasant and Parrot" act. This is one of the strongest acts ever seen here. The other numbers of the bill are good, and as a whole it is certainly well worth seeing.

"A Little Bit of Love" is also very strong. The pretty theater is in excellent condition, and the entertainment pleases its patrons throughout. Norma Wills has come to the theater, and the entertainment pleases its patrons throughout.

The Casino, on Broad street, is under new management, and is doing good business.

Boland Reed Coming.

The advance of the new bill, in his clever company at the Grand Monday evening next will be one of the brightest and most entertaining events of the exposition period.

This noted comedian has a vast army of admirers in this city and throughout the entire south who will welcome his coming.

Mr. Reed will present during his engagement three of his most famous characters.

Wednesday afternoon and Friday night and Saturday night, he will be seen as Samuel Bush, as David D. Lillian's delightful comedy, "The Woman Hated." In which he manages to become engaged to three different women at one time, and is finally landed in a difficulty.

Monday and Thursday nights and Saturday matinee will be given that capital satire upon modern politics, "The Politician," in which he and wire-puller, Josiah Limber, have come to town with barrels and finally falls in love with the "twentieth century woman," charmingly played by Miss Isadora Rush, and retires from politics.

Wednesday and Friday nights Mr. Reed will be seen as Captain Abner Tarbox in the comedy, "The Girl Next Door," which is an interesting story of the birthright of a wife and baby, and develops some highly amusing and interesting complications.

Mr. Reed's company includes Miss Isadora Rush and other well-known popular people. The sole of seats for Mr. Reed's entire engagement opens at the Grand Thursday morning.

Mr. Russell at the Lyceum.

Mr. Harry Fulton, manager of Lillian Russell, the celebrated singer, who is to give a series of performances at the Lyceum next week, will be one of the brightest and most entertaining events of the exposition period.

This noted comedian has a vast army of admirers in this city and throughout the entire south who will welcome his coming.

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Palmer Put Off a Car.

John W. Palmer, the Atlanta Consolidated Railroad Company for \$500 damages for humiliation and wounded feelings on account of being ejected from a car of the company. Reed & Moss filed the bill for Palmer.

Palmer alleged that on June 14th he boarded a car beyond the city limits coming to the city, and was ejected from a car by the conductor of the car to put him off at Tyner's corner, stating that he desire to go to the office of T. D. Palmer.

Plaintiff Jones alleged that on the 6th day of July last he lived at 133 Fraser street. On the 1st day himself and family were away from home and he claims that during the absence Plaintiff Palmer pried open the door of his house and entered maliciously, without warrant of law, threw the contents of his house out in the street, where they lay in the rain until badly damaged. It is alleged that the act of the defendant disqualifies him to serve as an officer of the law and his bondsman are sued for their liability.

J. D. Humphreys represents Plaintiff Jones.

ASHE SERIOUSLY HURT.

The trial went over until tomorrow morning.

F. E. Rheubottom, the alleged crook and high-falutin' swindler, was carried from the police station to Judge Bloodworth's court yesterday morning at nearly an hour to trial.

Rheubottom, who is suffering intense pain from a bullet wound, has not been located and the negro is suffering intense pain from it. Dr. Harris is attending the prisoner, who is being held on a charge of assault to murder and for burglary.

Rheubottom set up that while his hand was

shot from a gunshot wound, still

the bullet remained in his hand and the blood was being absorbed by them.

He says that without insinuating that his treatment at the hospital was not satisfactory, he was compelled to go among strangers instead of being able to reach his friend, Dr. Love.

Two Railroad Damage Suits.

W. E. MILLER WANTED IN SAN ANTONIO FOR FORGERY.

Arrested on Complaint of Sheriff Campbell, of That City, Who Is on His Way to Atlanta.

C. T. Caraker, of Elko, Ga., alleges that he bought a round-trip ticket from that place to Atlanta, paying the sum asked by the conductor.

When he got on the train and refused to pay fare the second time he was ejected from the train at Hapeville, greatly to his humiliation and wounded feelings.

In consideration of his good faith and talents in the matter, Caraker asks that the railroad company be required to show cause why he should not be paid \$500 for the same.

Miller says that he is not guilty of the charge, stating that he knows nothing of it, unless it resulted from some irregular work of some of his agents there, he having represented the company in San Antonio recently. He says that it is probable that one of his former agents forged the name of someone to a note or notes given in payment for policies, the notes being deposited as collateral and are now outstanding.

Miller has retained Glenn & Rountree to defend him, and says that he expects to clear himself of the charge at once. He says that while in San Antonio he borrowed money on a note taken from his agent in payment for policies, but denies that he ever took one of the notes or signed any one's name fraudulently.

Sheriff Campbell telegraphed last night that he would leave for Atlanta at once after Miller, bringing with him requisition papers. Habeas corpus papers may be sworn out by Miller.

IS IT TRUE?

MAN SAID TO BE WOUNDED ON PRYOR STREET.

Reported that a man was shot by a woman Monday night and that he is seriously hurt.

It is said that a wounded man is being cared for somewhere on South Pryor street.

The report reached police headquarters at a late hour last night that the man had been shot but the details of the affair were not known. It seems that a man who claims to have sat up with the wounded man all of Monday night started the report. His name is not known.

Nothing is known of the affair by the police and detective department, according to the officials of those departments. The affair may be investigated today.

Men are on a strike.

Denison, Tex., December 17.—The miners at Lehigh and Coal Gate, I. T., to the number of 2,000, have gone on a strike.

It is thought every mine in the territory will follow suit and as 10,000 miners will be affected serious trouble is anticipated.

Miners are on a strike.

Lehigh and Coal Gate, I. T., to the

number of 2,000, have gone on a strike.

All his miners friends report that he will leave Atlanta in the near future.

Santa Claus at exposition today, 12 o'clock noon. Pain's fireworks at 5:30 p. m.

RETURN DAY SUITS

Big Batch of Claims Filed in Court

GO SOUTH

Meeting of Interstate Immigration Association Yesterday.

HELD AN INTERESTING SESSION

Many Delegates Were Present and Speeches Were Made.

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE AT NASHVILLE

Members of the Association Are Actively at Work in the Interest of Southern Immigration.

The Southern Interstate Immigration and Industrial Association held an important meeting in the directors' room of the exposition yesterday morning.

The meeting was largely attended by the members of the association, and was one of the most enthusiastic sessions ever held by the organization. Many of the members were present, and they entered actively into the work and demonstrated that they were ready to begin an active and energetic campaign in securing immigrants to the south.

Several days ago a letter was received by President Collier from Secretary John T. Patrick, of North Carolina, asking for the use of the assembly room in which the association desired to hold a meeting. The use of the room was cheerfully given, and a special invitation was sent the members of the association by the directors of the exposition.

The meeting of yesterday morning was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. M. T. Bryan, president of the association and chairman of the executive board. The roll call showed that a large attendance was present. Chairman Bryan briefly stated the object of the meeting. He said he was anxious to have the members present to state their idea of the work. Several made remarks, and then the order of business was entered into.

Chairman Bryan stated that he had prepared a report, which not only reviewed the purposes for which the association was formed, but many suggestions were embodied in the report which he desired to place before the members for their consideration. The report, which is given below in full, was unanimously adopted.

In presenting this report Chairman Bryan stated that he had given the subject matter his careful consideration, and believed that the interests of immigration to the south was a direct appeal to all who were desirous of upbuilding this section of the country. The report is as follows:

"The last meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Interstate Immigration and Industrial Association was held in the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., August 1, 1894. At that meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted for the government of the association, and this was done pursuant to the action of the Augusta, Ga., convention held in May preceding.

"The importance of a chart and guide for the officers of the association was made manifest at every convention of the association by the uncertainty which necessarily attended its meetings.

"Since we have a constitution and by-laws it may be well here to refresh our recollection as to same, or to such portions thereof as may seem pertinent to the present inquiry, that we may the better conform our actions thereto and act within the scope of our authority. By reference to the constitution and by-laws, we find the declared objects of the association, briefly stated, to be:

"1. To encourage immigration of the right sort to the southern states.

"2. To aid in the improvement of immigration laws, so as to restrict immigration from abroad to the healthful, industrious and moral classes, who believe in American institutions, and who in good faith mean to support the same.

"3. To encourage capitalists to invest their money in the development of the mineral, arborial and agricultural resources of the south."

"The attainment of these objects should be the wish of every southern man, and it is not only the province, but the duty of the members of the executive committee, composed of representatives from every section of the country. The management of the association is confided, to us, for this purpose and with this object in view that you are called together.

"The constitution and by-laws further provide for the holding of an annual congress. For a bureau or bureaus of information and exposures of southern products, to be appointed by the association; and also that the executive committee may deem proper, but to be under the immediate direction and control of a bureau and exhibition committee, to be composed of one person from each state to be chosen by the executive committee.

"For the appointment of fiscal agents, who are to give bond,

"Also to be following committees to be appointed by the association:

"Finance, ways and means, immigration and immigration laws, transportation, agricultural, mineral resources, arborial wealth, manufacturing, climatology, rules and procedure, legislation.

"Each committee to consist of seven members, and the work of each committee to be apportioned among its members.

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"Finance, ways and means, immigration and immigration laws, transportation, agricultural, mineral resources, arborial wealth, manufacturing, climatology, rules and procedure, legislation.

"These recitals indicate pretty clearly the lines upon which the association is to conduct its campaign of education and help in the work of southern development.

While, as already seen, the constitution

To Meet at El Paso.

Houston, Tex., December 17.—Dan A. Stuart, of Dallas, president of the Florida Athletic Club, arrived here yesterday morning, having just returned from a trip to New York, where he made an effort to induce Corbett to fight Fitzsimmons, who, with Julian and his family, has been in this city for several weeks. Being unsuccessful in this, he obtained the signature of J. J. Quinn, manager of Peter Maher, on whom Corbett has bestowed the championship, for a fight with Fitzsimmons for February 14th, near El Paso, Tex. Julian, Fitzsimmons' manager, objected to the time and place, but changed his mind after a conference with Stuart at the Lawyer hotel this morning.

The party went out in a tugboat in the gulf of Mexico, and the articles were placed there, as signing them in this state would jeopardize the liberty of the participants.

In case Fitzsimmons wins Corbett can be compelled to fight.

of the association contemplates an annual convention or congress, I did not call the committee to meet, for among other reasons it seemed to me the great Cotton States and International exposition, now being held in this city, obviated the necessity of a convention this year. This great exhibit is an object lesson to the world of the extent and variety of the products of the south. Indeed, it has already aroused the greatest interest at home and abroad; has stimulated inquiry, and, with many, has enforced conviction of the superior advantages of our section in climate and resources, and in such staple products as iron, coal, timber and cotton.

And, too, it is shown to be an inviting field for manufacturing and diversified industries.

"Now, it seems to me, in view of the interest aroused by this exposition and the incidental discussion of the advantages of our section, that it would be opportune to hold next year an immigration and industrial congress in some one of the southern states, and thus follow up the work of the exposition.

"If this is determined on, I would further suggest that the committee outline a programme so that all may come prepared to offer something practical and to act intelligently.

"Let committees be appointed now, so they may have time to examine into and report to the next congress on the subjects committed to them. And let us invite men, selected for their work, to prepare papers on pertinent subjects, such as immigration, climatology, mineral and agricultural resources, transportation, and kindred subjects.

"In this manner we will get before the convention reliable and valuable data, showing the superiority and great advantage of our section in climate and resources, which can be put before the public in an attractive form.

I also recommend that steps be taken looking to the establishment by the general government of a permanent exposition at Washington, D. C., where may be exhibited the products of the several states of the union. It seems to me that an object lesson of this character at the national capital would be most beneficial in its results to all, and particularly to the south.

"Appreciating not only the advantage, but I might say the necessity of the co-operation of the railroads in any successful movement to secure immigration and capital, I have myself invited and have instructed the secretary to invite representative railroad men to meet in conference with and to aid and assist us in this work.

They have shown a disposition to co-operate with us, and I think it a matter of the first importance that we have their co-operation.

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WILL MEET TODAY

Railroad Representatives in Mass Meeting
This Morning.

WHAT THEY WILL DISCUSS

The Question Restricting Free Passes.
Ticket Scalping and Other Matters Will Be Considered.

One of the most significant railroad meetings ever held in Atlanta will be called to order at the headquarters of the Southern States Freight Association this morning. It is not the meeting of the association members, nor a meeting of any one set of railroad men, but a general mass meeting of all lines at interest in the issues that are to be taken up for consideration.

One of the leading matters to come up will be the question of the feasibility of withdrawing all privileges of free passes, or else the considerable restriction of the granting of free passes.

Along with this question and close in touch will be the proposition to come to a definite understanding not to grant cheap rates to fairs, expositions and similar enterprises in the future, or else so restrict the policy of the roads in this connection as to considerably change the rules that have operated in the past.

These are very important and general issues. The railroad officials of all the principal lines in the country are greatly interested in the propositions to make a change in the policy of the roads as has been in vogue hitherto. There is a general movement over the entire country among the representative railroad men to abolish the custom of granting free passes. This movement was started some time ago in the west, but has never successfully been established as a new policy on the part of the roads that undertook it.

It is well known to all railroad men in the south that the system of free passes has been very considerably abused. It has been abused not only by the railroad companies in many instances, but has been abused and used unjustly, it is claimed, by the classes that have been allowed to enjoy the privileges of free transportation.

While the officials of the southern lines do not seem to be willing to completely abolish the system of free passes, they all seem well agreed that there shall be some restriction by which the system's abuse will be averted.

As to the question of refusing in the future to grant cheap rates to expositions, fairs and such things, it seems to be well endorsed by the railroad men that they must come to some decision in this matter by which they can do away with the piracy of ticket scalping, and this one consideration may go a long way towards inducing the railroads to pass a law among themselves by which all lines will be prevented from ever giving excursions rates to fairs again unless they see their way clear to make the rates on such conditions as will completely preclude all possibility of it being overrun by the ticket brokers of the land.

It is well known how the railroads have suffered since they put on cheap rates to the Atlanta exposition; how they have been feasted upon by the ticket scalpers who have come between them and much of the revenue they expected to derive from the increased traffic of the exposition season. The officials of the roads have been as strict as they could well be in holding to the rules by which they had hoped to steer clear of ticket brokers, but they have nevertheless suffered great loss at the hands of this class of money makers.

There will, perhaps, be some step taken today by which the railroads can do away with ticket scalping in the southern territory.

It may be that some will favor the position which has been taken up in other sections—to issue tickets only one way and never sell a round-trip ticket on any occasion. If they settle upon some good, safe rate and positively decide to sell tickets good only for the straight trip, this will give the black eye to the ticket brokers. It is always on round-trip tickets that ticket scalpers thrive.

With these two general questions up for consideration it is easy to see that the meeting will be a most important one and that the distinguished railroad men present will have their hands full with the state of so important issues as these.

The Passenger Meeting.

There was a meeting of the Southern States Passenger Association here yesterday.

The meeting was largely attended and was a most successful session of the committee.

The following roads, with their representatives, answered at the roll call:

Atlanta and West Point, George C. Smith, president, and John A. Gee, general passenger agent; Atlantic Coast-Line, T. M. Emerson, traffic manager; Central of Georgia, H. M. Comer, president; W. F. Shellman, traffic manager, and J. C. Hale, general passenger agent; Florida Central and Peninsular, D. P. Maxwell, general manager, and A. D. McDonald, general passenger agent; Georgia railroad, Thomas K. Scott, general manager; Georgia Southern and Florida, William C. Cheekley, Shaw, vice president, G. A. McDonald, general passenger agent; Louisville and Nashville, S. B. Knott, vice president, and C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent; Southern railway, W. W. Finley, vice president; J. M. Culp, traffic manager, and W. A. Turk, general passenger agent.

BIGGEST JUMP ON RECORD.

May Irwin Was in Atlanta Yesterday

En Route to San Francisco.

May Irwin and her big comedy company passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to San Francisco. The Southern Company makes the jump in the Southern Pacific route, and it is the longest jump in the history of amusement enterprises in this country.

"It is a pretty breezy jump for a tiny little thing like me," said the jovial Widow Jones, "but a characteristic good humor; you see the people of 'Tragedy' have a good thing when they see it, and we have to give it to them. Business?" Why it has been marvelous. After two weeks spent in one-night stands, whipping the "Widow Jones" into shape, we went into Boston and made a hit; then four weeks at the Bijou, and the play and regard it as the best thing that Mr. McNally ever wrote, which is saying a good deal."

There were between thirty and forty people there, and when they saw the excellent character actor and comedian, George Barnum, who is one of the baseball roasters of America, and who once essayed a season as a National League umpire, he is one of the few men who have survived a season in that capacity. Mr. Barnum is one of the very best of the young actors on the stage and he is a decided factor in the success of "The Widow Jones."

FOR THE POOR CHILDREN.

The Wesley Hall Mission Preparing for a Happy Christmas.

The Wesley Hall mission, one of the youngest and yet one of the strongest missions in the city, is now arranging for a Christmas festival for the children attending the mission.

The Wesley Hall mission is located at 154 Peters street, and is supported by some of the richest and best church members of the association. While not under the direct control of any church it has on its board of control some of the most prominent Methodists in the city. The chairman of the board of control is Hon. T. C. Mayson, while the board contains Hon. Robert Broyles, Rev. John O'Donnell, Rev. W. A. Dodge, Captains W. H. Brotherton, Mr. T. L. Thrower and others equally prominent in Atlanta.

The board is now arranging for a Christmas dispensation among the poor, and requests all who are charitably inclined to send to the mission hall any cast off clothing or anything in the way of provisions for disbursement among those who are members of the mission.

Santa Claus at exposition today, 12 o'clock noon. Pain's fireworks at \$3.00 p.m.

SOUTHERN MILLS.

Senator Patrick Walsh Talks of the Increase in Cotton Manufacturing.

GREAT PROGRESS EACH YEAR

The South's Consumption of Its Great Crop Is Rapidly Growing—The Chicago Fair Advocated.

BACK TO TEXAS.

MAJOR HOLLAND AND HIS PARTY LEAVE FOR HOME.

Express Themselves as Well Pleased with Atlanta and Her Great Show.

After a stay of twenty-four hours or so in our city the visiting Texans, who arrived in the city Monday, under the guidance of Major Frank P. Holland, of Dallas, Tex., yesterday turned their faces toward the Lone Star State and bid Atlanta adieu. Yesterday was spent by the visitors in driving over the city and viewing the sights at Piedmont park. The party left Dallas last Saturday night in the special Pullman car "Durga," chartered by Major Holland, the editor of The Farm and Ranch, one of the best journals of its kind in the south. They came by the way of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway to Greenville, Miss., thence via the St. Louis and San Antonio and the Fair Oaks, from which place they journeyed to Memphis. They spent a few hours in seeing the sights of that city, thence to Birmingham by way of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham. They returned by the same route and will catch home Thanksgiving Day. The party expressed themselves as well pleased with Atlanta and regret that circumstances compel them to make so brief a stay in the city. The delegation was composed of many prominent ladies and gentlemen of Dallas, although several of the party are rest last Monday morning, whom were Mr. R. Munger and S. D. Munger, that city, well known manufacturers of improved cotton gin.

WOMAN THIEF CAUGHT.

BIG LOT OF STOLEN STUFF AWAITING OWNERS.

Detectives Search a House and Find a Lot of Stolen Goods of All Descriptions Stored in a Room.

Detectives Hewitt, Conn and McAffey have recovered a big lot of stolen goods from Mary Williams, of 7 Willis alley. A room full of valuable stuff was found when the place was searched yesterday.

The woman was placed under arrest and the officers have fastened a number of burglaries on her. Goods belonging to citizens in different sections of the city are in the lot of stuff now in the detective's office at police headquarters.

Among the robberies committed by the woman, by her own confession, are three on Luckie street, Nos. 250, 257 and 414; ones on Haynes, Mangum, Magnolia, Alameda and other streets. Valuable clothing, watches, jewelry and other goods were stolen from those places recently, part of which were recovered by the search of the woman's house.

The arrest of the woman was directed at Mrs. Pharr of Luckie street, whose house was broken into some time ago. His wife's wedding costume and other valuable articles were stolen, and while going home Monday afternoon he saw the negro woman on the street wearing one of the articles stolen from his wife. He took charge of the negro and turned her over to the officers during the successful search of her house yesterday.

The woman is said to be one of the worst thieves that have been dealt with by the police. She is shrewd, and it was not until the goods were shown her at police headquarters that she admitted her guilt. She confessed to robbing a number of houses.

Among the houses robbed was that of Detective Starney's daughter, and part of the valuables taken from it were recovered.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy! Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Baffling in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Liver, TORPID LIVER, etc.

Regulate Bowels. Pure Vegetable.

Small Dose.

Price.

NUNNALLY'S CANDY.

It Is Sold Throughout the Southern States and

IS UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED THE BEST.

How It Is Made—The Great Sale It Has at Home, Where It Is Best Known.

WE KNOW IT

And we would like for you to know that we have

Sensible Stylish Seasonable Serviceable HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR BOYS, YOUTH AND MEN.

Below we quote a few of our many splendid bargains.

23c for pure Silk Handkerchiefs, worth **40c**

48c for all-wool Knee Pants, worth **75c**

\$1.98 a Suit, choice of 175 Blue and Black Boys' Cheviot Suits, sizes 4 to 15, worth **\$3.00**

\$3.98 for Boys' Scotch Cheviot Suits and Reefs, sizes 4 to 15, worth **\$5.00**

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\$1.98 each takes choice of fifty dozen Men's Derbys, Dunlap and Youman blocks, just opened; not a hat in the lot worth less than **\$3.00**

Some of them are regular **\$3.50** goods; manufacturer wanted to unload. We took the lot.

In order to facilitate the work of stock-taking, which takes place immediately after Xmas, we will close out all small lots of Suits, Overcoats and Single Pants at prices which will bring joy to the hearts of economical buyers.

Christmas will soon be here. Don't delay. Come now. You'll find everything—except high prices.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters,

3 WHITEHALL ST.

No Branch House in the city.

H GREENWALL'S LYCEUM THEATRE

161 Edgewood Avenue.

Five minutes' walk from depots and principal hotels. Seats on sale at Silverman's and at the box office.

TONIGHT MR. JAMES

O'NEILL

— IN —

MONTE CRISTO

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Change of bill Friday and Saturday.

Next Attraction—Princeton Glee Club, December 23d.

Tried Friends Best.

For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid.

Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia

sour stomach, malaria, constipation

and all kindred diseases.

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS

AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

Advertised daily in the papers.

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MRS. WOLFF'S STORY

She Refutes the Charges Brought Against Her Management.

HOW THE COMPLAINT STARTED

A Representative of The Constitution Interviews the Girls.

NONE OF THEM ARE AT ALL DISSATISFIED

Two Bad Women, Whose Influence Was Demoralizing to the Inmates, Caused the Trouble.

Mr. Wolff, the matron of the Florence Crittenton Home for the rescue of fallen women, feels very much hurt over the charges brought against the management of that institution. She declares the charges to be absolutely without foundation, and says she will be only too glad to aid the relief committee of the city council in whatever measures they adopt looking toward a thorough investigation of the charges.

The story which appeared in yesterday morning's Constitution created something of a sensation. Mrs. Wolff has been at the head of the institution for several years and under her management the home has enjoyed a fair reputation. No complaints have been laid at its door previous to the charges vented before the city council yesterday afternoon.

Ever to the members of that body the resolution was introduced by Councilman Mayman, the chairman of the relief committee, was in the nature of a surprise. However, supported by the sworn testimony of two women who had formerly been inmates of the home, the resolution was not without warrant. The resolution provided for a speedy investigation of the charges by the relief committee of the city council.

Mrs. Wolff Surprised.

The Constitution detailed one of its men to visit Mrs. Wolff at the Florence Crittenton home yesterday afternoon and procure her version of the story. The home is situated in a skirt of woods about two miles from the city, and is reached most readily by the West Hunter street line. Mrs. Wolff was seated at her desk in one of the front rooms when the reporter called.

"I expected to go to the city this morning," said Mrs. Wolff, "and had made all my arrangements to that end. I was induced, however, to alter my intention by a message which came over the telephone wires. A friend of mine wanted to know if I was in trouble at the home. I replied in the negative. Whereupon he gave me the information that certain charges had been preferred against me before the city council and that a quite lengthy article had appeared in the morning's paper. That was the first intimation which I had received of any complaint against me. I was taken completely by surprise and remained in utter ignorance of the details until I procured a copy of the paper and read the article in The Constitution. The home was never doing a better work than it is at present, and the purpose of my contemplated visit to the city this morning was to interest the merchants of Atlanta in the Christmas festivities at the home. I wanted to make the Christmas season a happy one for all the inmates.

How the Charges Originated.

"I have no desire to answer these charges," said Mrs. Wolff, "except for the good of the home. I have given to this work both my time and my means. It has been a labor of love to me and a cause to which my life has been devoted. The home, as every one knows, is supported mainly by the city and county. The city appropriates \$100 a month and the county \$4 per head for the support of the inmates. At present there are twenty girls in the home, and in order to make ends meet it is necessary to practice economy. None of the inmates have suffered, however, and both food and clothing have been provided for them in sufficient quantity. The discipline of the home is kind and tolerant, and none of the inmates have ever thought it necessary to complain, except the two women who have brought these charges. Concerning these women, I have only this to say: I treated them with every consideration, but in spite of my efforts to reclaim them they continued their vicious habits in the use of indecent language and exercised a degrading influence over the other girls. I pleaded with them and remonstrated, but to no purpose. One of the women was about forty years old. She was indecent and profane in her language, refused to work except under compulsion and gave me no end of trouble. She was never specially offensive in my presence, but she would say very ugly things behind my back and threaten to make me suffer because I put her to work in the laundry and at other little jobs against her will."

Mrs. Wolff explained that all the house-work, including the laundry, kitchen and general work about the place was performed by the inmates. She had no paid help except in cultivating the grounds and in making such repairs as the property demanded.

Inmates of the Home Interviewed.

After making this general statement Mrs. Wolff continued: "I want you to see the girls for yourself and find out from them whether or not they are mistreated."

Thereupon she left the room and shortly afterwards returned leading a procession of girls into the cosy apartment in which the reporter sat. Even amid their changed surroundings, with all the purifying and uplifting influences of the home in which they dwelt, their lot was still a sad one. But a smile of content and happiness was visible on their pale faces as they entered the room. Neatly dressed and apparently considerate of their personal attire they presented a most attractive if not a beautiful picture. In answer to the question put to them they all replied that Mrs. Wolff was very good to them and they never lacked for food or kindness.

"If there is a single girl in this room," said Mrs. Wolff, "who is not satisfied with her treatment here let her speak out." Not a girl spoke. It was evident that no dissatisfaction existed among them. As soon as they had left the room Mrs. Wolff proposed to show her visitor about the house and went into every room, showing exactly how everything was managed about the home.

Only Small Inmates Punished.

Concerning the charge of mistreatment of the inmates of the home by applying the lash to them, Mrs. Wolff said: "The charge is ridiculous. We never thought it necessary to corporal punishment except in extreme cases. The

inmates were children and could not be controlled in any other way. I corrected them in the spirit of kindness just as if they had been my own children."

In addition to the adults in the Florence Crittenton home there are nine infants, all of whom have come into the world since the home was organized. Altogether as many as 150 girls have been sheltered since the home was started and fifty-five infants. This is a good showing and it clearly demonstrates the fact that the home is doing a good work. The merchants of Atlanta should remember the poor girls at the home in dispensing their Christmas bounties this year and each of them should be made to feel that she is not without friends.

Mrs. Wolff's management of the home will no doubt be fully vindicated by the relief committee of the city council.

WILL BE BURIED TODAY.

Thompson's Body Will Be Laid in Potter's Field.

Thompson, the East Indian, who was burned to death in the fire in the Lawson catering establishment at the exposition grounds Sunday night, will be buried today in the potter's field.

He had only a few friends in the city. Hassa Mi, the East Indian at the pavilion situated near the Constitution building on the grounds, is the only personal friend of Thompson. He is in a bad condition himself, physically, and it is doubtful if he will have money with which to get back to England he says.

Thompson and Hassa Mi came here in September from London where they were employed to serve East India tea. They were each to receive \$10 a month for their services and were employed by Mr. Smythe, who is the owner of one of the East Indian villages and who also has something to do with the Mexican village. Smythe says he does not know if he owes him anything, and that if he does it will not be over \$2, as Thompson has drawn money every week. Both of the East Indians are now destitute.

The question arises yesterday as to who would stand the expense of Thompson's burial. His friend, the East Indian, did not have any money, and was, of course, unable to do so. The exposition company was called on to bear the expense, but as he was not employed by them they didn't see why they should pay this. Mr. Smythe, who employed Thompson, refused to stand the expense of his burial.

As a last resort the city took the body in charge and will bury it in its potter's field in Westview cemetery. It will be a quiet burial, as no one will accompany the body except those who will be directly connected with it.

Hassa Mi, the friend of Thompson, had a narrow escape from a similar death. He was given the room that Thompson occupied the night of his death, but on account of the bad health of Thompson he took his room, which was on the first floor, and gave up the second and more comfortable one to his friend. Had it not been for his thoughtful kindness he would have had to perish in the flames as did his friend.

WANT TO GO TO WAR.

The Atlanta Emmets Wire the Secretary of War Their Service.

The Emmet Club, one of the strongest, equipped and most thoroughly disciplined organizations in Atlanta, want to take a hand in the war President Cleveland's essay of yesterday has made a possibility.

The Emmets are in earnest, too, and if the chief executive makes a face as a refutation in the contemplated brush with him in the case of the Emmets, the Emmets had no right to discuss the matter, but in an informal way, before the meeting was called to order, the situation as pictured in the president's message was discussed.

The members of the Emmets are nothing if not patriotic, and it was with one accord that they took up in their club a resolution to ready themselves to offer their services to defend the stars and stripes. Without carrying the official seal of the club with it, the secretary was instructed to wire Secretary of War Dan Lamont over his personal service officer to send the names of the inmates have suffered, however, and both food and clothing have been provided for them in sufficient quantity. The discipline of the home is kind and tolerant, and none of the inmates have ever thought it necessary to complain, except the two women who have brought these charges. Concerning these women, I have only this to say: I treated them with every consideration, but in spite of my efforts to reclaim them they continued their vicious habits in the use of indecent language and exercised a degrading influence over the other girls. I pleaded with them and remonstrated, but to no purpose. One of the women was about forty years old. She was indecent and profane in her language, refused to work except under compulsion and gave me no end of trouble. She was never specially offensive in my presence, but she would say very ugly things behind my back and threaten to make me suffer because I put her to work in the laundry and at other little jobs against her will."

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S. T. GRADY,
"Secretary."

A BROKEN THIGH.

George Klascott, a Negro Boy, Jumps from a Moving Car.

George Klascott, one of a crowd of negro boys who have been in the habit of loitering under and near the Broad street bridge, was seriously hurt yesterday afternoon.

For weeks past a gang of negroes have been occupying the warm spot under the Broad street bridge and have been passing the time pleasantly scrapping, shooting craps and jumping on passing trains, passenger and freight alike, for a ride over a block or two. More than once the gang has been raided by the police but so quick are the negroes that but few arrests have been made.

Klascott, a negro of ten years, whose home is on Haynes street, jumped upon the stirrup of a box car yesterday, and when the car was passing the mouth of Alabama street he attempted to jump off. The car was moving faster than Klascott thought and he was unable to get a grip, which resulted in a broken thigh. He was taken to his parents' home on Haynes street, where Drs. Warren and Ligon gave the necessary attention.

FOR SAMPSON'S BENEFIT.

His Friends Will Combine in an Entertainment for the Strong Man.

The friends of Sampson, the strong man, are preparing to give him a benefit at the Trocadero Sunday night.

John W. Chandler, the manager, had all of his paraphernalia destroyed in a fire at Norfolk and his friends want to aid him in getting squarely on his feet. For this reason they have tendered him the benefit.

He will give a lecture on physical culture and will illustrate to his feats of strength. He will call on the assistance of a number of other professionals. Among those already announced are Miss Ollie Evans, Mr. Charles Stine, Mr. Hall, Miss Nellie Dunbar, Mr. Clegg and Mr. Monico's at Sir's Company. There will be a number of other features of the evening's entertainment.

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GOES UP FOR LIFE

Cord Howlsorth Convicted of Murder, whil a Recommendation.

KILLED CONDUCTOR JOHNSON

The State's Attorneys Would Have Given Up the Case but for Judge Clark.

Cord Howlsorth, colored, was convicted of murder in Fulton superior court yesterday. He was given a recommendation or mercy, which means a life sentence in the penitentiary.

Howlsorth is the negro charged with killing Conductor Will Johnson one night in May last. He is said to have buried a brick, which resulted in the death of the conductor two days after he was struck.

The case was taken up early yesterday morning and concluded during the afternoon. The verdict was surprising to the state's attorneys, Mr. Hill having doubted the justice of asking for a verdict of guilty under the evidence of the case, nearly all of which was circumstantial.

At the conclusion of the introduction of witnesses Solicitor Hill asked the court to send the jury out, which was done. He then said that under the circumstances of the case he did not know whether the case should be given to the jury or not, the solicitor stating that the negro witnesses had declined to tell the truth about the murder.

Judge Clark thought that the evidence justified the submission of the case to the jury, and the attorneys for the defense also proceeded with their argument.

Attorney Walker waived his right to the opening argument, his client having made a statement without introducing witnesses.

Solicitor Hill opened the case in a brief but earnest speech, arguing that the circumstantial evidence proved conclusively that Howlsorth was the man who committed the fatal missile which ended the life of Johnson. He deprecated the state's ability to get the negro witnesses to swear against Howlsorth, stating that some of them knew that the negro killed Johnson but were shielding him.

Attorney Walker argued for a verdict of not guilty on the ground that Howlsorth had failed to prove that Howlsorth killed Johnson, claiming that not one of the witnesses identified his client as the man who threw the brick. The jury was out only a short time.

TOOK the Woman's Part.

The killing of Conductor Johnson occurred in the western part of the city just before midnight on May 21 last. He was in the city on his way to get his getting off work and while passing along a dark street encountered a negro man and woman quarreling and fighting. Taking the part of the woman he angered the man who picked up a brick and hurled it at Johnson with terrific force, striking him in the head and killing him.

Johnson was picked up and sent to the hospital, where he died without regaining consciousness. Investigation of the case elicited the fact that Cord Howlsorth and a woman named Irene Curtright were the pair whose quarrel was interrupted by Johnson with a blow.

The mother and wife of the dead man were interested spectators of the proceedings of the trial. They watched every point, and when it was thought that the state's case would fail, they showed an expression of disappointment, both being convinced that the prisoner is the man who brought death to their door and left a mother and a wife without the love of a son and a husband.

Brown Gets Two Years.

Harry Brown, who was tried in the superior criminal court for larceny from the person Monday, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary yesterday. The jury in his case brought in a verdict yesterday, and two other men, said to be Joe Hayman and Jeff Valentine, robbed J. M. Reeves of a fine watch a saloon several weeks ago.

Hayman is out on bond, but is being looked for, for his bond having been forfeited Monday. He failed to answer when his case was called. Valentine is now locked up at present in the county jail in Atlanta, but is to be released on bail, he having been held over on indictments against him in New York. He is wanted there for grand larceny, but he had been held here for trial for the Reeves robbery.

TO TALK REORGANIZATION.

The Creditors Stockholders and Bond Holders To Meet Today.

The creditors, stockholders and bondholders of the Georgia Mining Manufacturing and Investment Company will hold a meeting to plan a reorganization of the company. The meeting will be held in the office of Mr. Julius L. Brown, president and receiver for the company.

The company is the one which had in control the mineral property of the late Hon. John W. Brown, and it presents over a million dollars' worth of property.

At a recent meeting D. B. Hamilton, of Rome; Franklin Weld, of Norfolk, Va.; Smith, Clifford Anderson, Willis Ragan, of Atlanta, and J. Rogers, of Chattooga, were present.

It is understood that the committee favor reorganization, and will submit their plans at the meeting tomorrow.

NEW BAR MEMBERS.

John W. and A. B. Chandler Admitted to the Bar Yesterday.

Judge Lumpkin issued an order admitting the attorneys and the local bar will be strengthened by the Messrs. Chandler, who will begin practice here at once.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, than any other medicine. She has found a gentle remedy than by any other, and it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

Those already announced are Miss Ollie Evans, Mr. Charles Stine, Mr. Hall, Miss Nellie Dunbar, Mr. Clegg and Mr. Monico's at Sir's Company. There will be a number of other features of the evening's entertainment.

"If there is a single girl in this room," said Mrs. Wolff, "who is not satisfied with her treatment here let her speak out."

Not a girl spoke. It was evident that no dissatisfaction existed among them. As soon as they had left the room Mrs. Wolff proposed to show her visitor about the house and went into every room, showing exactly how everything was managed about the home.

Concerning the charge of mistreatment of the inmates of the home by applying the lash to them, Mrs. Wolff said: "The charge is ridiculous. We never thought it necessary to corporal punishment except in extreme cases. The

lecture at Trinity.

The lecture on "Where the Other Half Lives," by Mr. C. Oliver Power, of Columbus, O., was heard by a crowded house at Trinity church last evening. The lecture was well received and is pronounced to be of great interest. This lecture will be given at Grace church Thursday, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Others are invited to be present. The lectures are given under the auspices of the Epworth League.

Opera Glasses

of the greatest power, from Paris, France, are now on sale at Phillips' Optical Store, manufacturing optician, 12 Whitehall, Philadelphia, Pa. Price \$1.50.

Dec 15-5.

They don't drink Coca because you can't digest it.

PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA

Will not distress and is a delicious food drink.

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